REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,339—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
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Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Third Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

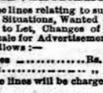
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander R. HENDERSON, on SATURDAY, the 26th October 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forwardly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 981 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 24th, October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the following Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th October 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 579 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on MONDAY, the 28th October 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ALGIERS, LISBON & LONDON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) S. S. BURMAH will leave Bombay, 30th November, for ADEN, where she will connect with the same Company's Steamer PATNA, due to leave Aden 30th November.

Passengers can be booked through from Bombay for above ports at the following rates of passage money:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
ALGIERS	Rs. 400	Rs. 266
LISBON	„ 450	„ 300
LONDON	„ 500	„ 333

Patna is due at ALGIERS, 18th December, 1878.
LISBON, 21st „
LONDON, 26th „

For freight or passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1878. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR, NOSSI-BEH, COMORO AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S S. S. BURMAH will leave BOMBAY for above ports, 20th November 1878.

For freight or passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 60	Including Wine.
Suez	300	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	260	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	350	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	510	350	145	

Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 3, Hummum Street.
Bombay, July, 1878.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ..... 400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ..... 35 Guinees.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,200	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	280	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280

THE splendid new Clyde-built Steamship CLAN ALPINE, 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, John Joss, Commander, is expected to sail from Bombay to Liverpool early in December.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Benoldson ...	28th Oct.
(e) HINDOSTAN ...	3115	600	N. W. Haselwood	4th Nov.
— BANGALORE...	2963	500	E. G. Stead.....	11th do.
(e) VENETIA.....	2726	420	C. G. Perrins....	18th do.
— BOKHARA	2982	450	W. D. Anderson..	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	29th Oct.
TEHERAN	2593	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2533	539	A. Coleman.....	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM	2033	500	N. Stewart ..... 8th Nov.
TANJORE.....	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman... 6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY. AUCTION SALE OF WEARING APPAREL, UNIFORM, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th October 1878 at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, by order of Messrs. King, King and Co., wearing apparel, uniform, &c., &c., of deceased, Sub-Lieutenant H. S. Douglas, R. N., of H. M. s. s. "Spartan."

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, one English-built buggy, &c., &c., at No. 49, Upper Colaba, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, buggy, &c., the property of Lieut. BAKER, R. A.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome, richly-carved French polished blackwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light argand lamps, and wall-shades, a mahogany full-size slate billiard table with lamps by "Thurston & Co.," a sweet-toned mahogany grand piano by "Collard and Collard," one first-rate English-built single seated brougham by Morgan & Co., one good-as-new miniature brougham by "Waylen," one good English-built mail-phaeton by "Barker & Co.," of Chandos Street, one English-built 4 seated open carriage by "Morgan & Co.," one dog-cart, two pairs of fast-trotting bay Arab horses (young,) one pair full-size grey Arab horses, one thoroughbred grey Arab flea-bitten riding colt, English and General cow and calves, sets of plated mounted single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at "Wilderness," Lower Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 28th, and TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome richly-carved French polished blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, argand lamps and wall-shades, slate billiard table, grand piano, harness, carriages, plants, &c., the property of Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., and W. G. Hall, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the 28th and 29th instant at 6-30 A.M. each day.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome rich open carved French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Schepoe, a patent sewing machine, a large wire bird cage, a Victoria phaeton with moveable coach-box, a pair of cream-coloured pony ponies, a set of brass mounted double-harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., at 80, Malabar Hill, (Doongarsey Road.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the very valuable and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, large bird-cage, plants, &c., &c., the property of Allan F. Turner, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome French Polished and Richly Carved Blackwood and Teakwood Household Furniture, best Plated rich crockery and Glassware, a sweet-toned Mahogany Grand Pianoforte, by Richard Lipp an English built four-seated open carriage, a single-seated Brougham, a pair or black Australian Horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome French polished richly carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, carriages, horses, &c., the property of K. Pransen, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22rd October 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Do. do	„ 17	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	„ 18	per doz Qts.
Do. do	„ 21	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26	

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. FABSMANN SOHN, MAYENCE

Geisenheimer	„ 30	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 24	„
Steinwein	„ 24	„
Hochheimer	„ 26	„
Rudesheimer	„ 28	„
Marcobrunner	„ 33	„

BEER:—
Ind, Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale ..... Rs. 2-8 per doz. Pts.

LIQUEUR:—
Maraschino di Zara ..... „ 36 do. large bot.
Do. do. ..... „ 88 per 2 doz pints

CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugene Clicquot Reims	„	47 per doz. qts.
Do. do.	„	45 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs.	50 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	Rs.	54 per case of 2 doz. Pts

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs.	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„	22 p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	„	22 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„	24 p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	„	20 per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogéo's well known *** Stars..	„	30 „
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	„	25 per doz.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO. ARE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR BASS'S CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*

NEW SEASON'S BEER.

In casks of 3 doz. qts.	NET CASH. CREDIT. Rs. a. Rs. a. per doz. 5 8..5 12	Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts.	per doz. 3 12..4 0	

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

"HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

In casks of 3 doz. qts.	NET CASH. CREDIT. Rs. a. Rs. a. per doz. 5 8..5 12	Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts.	per doz. 3 12..4 0	

"BULL DOG" MARK.—CAUTION (READ'S BOTTLING PATENTS).

READ BROTHERS, of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Bottling Mark, beg purchasers of "BULL DOG" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as it always has been.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. SOLE AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail about the 13th November.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The Anglia (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. LORD OF THE ISLES, Captain BEAL, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT, and take delivery of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents for Captain Beal, s. s. Lord of the Isles.

Bombay, 22nd October 1878.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, on account of the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

E. GAY, Officiating Commissioner of Issue.

Bombay, 22nd October 1878.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, October 15, 1878.

THE NEXT of KIN of Dr. JOHN EASTON and Mrs. E. E. A. EASTON (née Bland) will REWARD, and feel obliged for, INFORMATION enabling them to trace and recover certain monies paid or contracted to be paid under contract of marriage, dated 16th July, 1812, to Lieut.-Col. Humphrey Dalrymple Bland, 47th Regiment, and Major-Gen. Thomas Joseph Backhouse, then of Bombay, as Trustees. Please communicate to Messrs. Garnett, Tarbet, and Tinne, Solicitors, Liverpool, England.

GEO. GAHAGAN, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

IS prepared to supply Bar, Angle and Tee Iron Boiler Plates, Corrugated Iron, Blocks Jacks, Winches, Picks, Powrahs, Helves, Taps and Dies, Wheel Valves, Check Valves, Gland, Plug, and Stuffing Cocks, Water Gauge Cocks, &c. Also Slag Wool for covering Boilers, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 22nd October 1878.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the public are hereby cautioned, that if any person LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORK in or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare he will be taken into CUSTODY by the Police, and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 22nd October 1878.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF DIRECTORS have DECLARED a DIVIDEND of Rs. 7-8 per share, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the half year ended 30th June last, and that the same will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS on the Bombay Register on and after the 6th November 1878. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 23rd instant to 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

H. W. JONES, Agent.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the BUILDING of an ICE FACTORY situated at MOODY BAY. Plans may be seen, and copy of specification and quantities obtained, on payment of Rs. 2, and all information obtained at the office of H. D. LAWSON, A. R. E., Engineer of this works.

The Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 28th instant.

FRED. FRANK EGERTON CUTLER, By his Attorney, JOHN EDWD. BODGER.

October 22nd, 1878.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at half-past 3 o'clock p. m., at the offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

2. To consider the desirability of adding to the tonnage scale articles, which are at present not included in the scale, but which are becoming more regular articles of export, and the expediency of revising the tonnage scale generally, or of merely making the necessary additions to the existing scale.

The attendance of members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 22nd October 1878.

TO BE LET, from about the 1st January next, the spacious FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of the new desirable building, now under completion in Rampart Row, next door to the present Bombay Club premises, and exactly opposite to the new High Court's princely building. Each of these floors has spacious, lofty and airy rooms, with verandas on the west and the east. It has also staircases from the Rampart Row as well as from the side of the new High Court building, especially made to suit the conveniences of Solicitors and Barristers. A large compound is kept open from the side of the new High Court to have an easy access to the building. The building is capitally adapted for a banking establishment, a large mercantile firm, or a solicitor's office and barrister's chambers. Suitable arrangements could be made to suit the convenience of the intending tenant if applied before its completion. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

VICE-CONSULATE OF PORTUGAL IN BOMBAY.

THE PORTUGUESE GUN-BOAT RIO DOURO.

THE Administrative Council of the above gun-boat hereby INVITE TENDERS, to be submitted within the period of FOUR DAYS from date of this advertisement, for the supply of the following articles:—Coal (Cardiff best quality), Olive Oil, Rice, Cod-fish, Beef (Fresh and Salt), Coffee (garbled), Sugar, Rum, Wine, Biscuits, Bread, Vegetables, Flour, Salt, Vinegar, Canvas, Cordage, Hardware (sundry for use on board), Paints, Stuffs for cleaning and preserving the machinery, iron (sundry).

Sealed tenders should be sent in to the above Vice-Consulate up to the 26th instant, on which day at 1 p. m., the said Administrative Council will proceed with the opening of the same and acceptance of the lowest Tender, subject to inspection and examination of samples of the articles above enumerated.

S. P. GARIEZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd October 1878.

BOLTON AND CO., GENERAL MERCHANTS, THE FORT, BOMBAY, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

HAVE just unpacked a large selection of Toilet Requisites, viz:—

Lubin's Scent of all kinds.
„ Pomade.
„ Cosmetique.
„ Soap.
Piver's Scent of all kinds.
„ Eau de Cologne in large bottles.
„ Ditto in small do.
„ Pomade.
„ Hair Douche.
„ Toilet cases complete.
„ Scent in cut-glass stoppered bottles.
„ Quinine Hair Douche.
„ Cold Cream.
„ Toilet Vinegar.
„ Dentifrice Cologne Water.
„ Opopanax Hair Oil.
„ Eau Dentifrice.
„ Brilliantine.
„ Bandoline
Le Grand Perfumery of all kinds.
Smyth's and Nephew's Perfumery of all kinds.
Baby's Powder.
Hendrie's Violet Powder.
Rimmel's Soap in boxes.
„ Pomade.
„ Brilliantine.
„ Hair Dye.
„ Egg Wash.
„ Lime Juice and Glycerine.
„ Toilet Vinegar.
„ Lavender Water.
„ Photochromon.
„ Soap in boxes, viz.:—Honey, Glycerine, Army and Navy, Brown Windsor, Rose, &c.
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restore.
„ Zylo-Balsamum.
Mexican Hair Renewer.
Rowsetter's Hair Restorer.
Genuine Eau de Cologne.
Fragrant Floroline.
Dr. Locock's Wafers.
Rowland's Macassar Oil of all sizes.
„ Kallydor.
„ Odonto.
„ Enkonia.
„ Balm of Columbia.
Clesser's Canthacides Hair Wash.
„ American Bay Rum.
„ Trebene Tooth Powder.
„ Cream.
„ Ylangelang.
„ Soap in Boxes, viz.:—Honey, Glycerine, Tar, Jockey Club, Glycerine and Cold Cream, Trebene, &c.
Pears' Transparent Soap of all kinds.
Mollar's Sulphur Pomade.
Comman's Arcanat Tooth Paste.
Culvert's Carbolic Soap.
Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flower.
Truffitt's Euchrisma.
„ Tonic Lotion.
American Bay Leaf Water.
Toilet sets in great variety.
„ Bottles
Glass Powder Boxes.
Powder Puffs of sizes.
Toilet Sponges.
Coal Tar-soap.
McDougals' Carbolic Soap in Bars.
Lloyd's Euxis.
Carbolic Tooth Powder.
Rimmel's Soap in Bars.
„ Cosmetique.
„ Cherry Tooth Paste.

BOLTON & Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 12-8.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz Quarts, Rs. 15-8.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 28.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 31.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 16-8.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE just received and opened their COLD SEASON STOCK, and each Department of their Establishment is now filled with the newest and best GOODS obtainable from the Home Markets.

In the **Tailoring Department** New FANCY COATINGS, new ANGOLA TROUSERINGS and SUITINGS.

In the **Shirt Department** New Prints, new OXFORD CLOTHS, new WOVE FLANNELS, &c.

In the **Hat Department** New FELT HATS of superior quality and lightness in all the reliable colours.

In the **Hosiery Department** New Fancy Cotton, Angola, and Knit half Hose.

In the **Fancy Department** a splendid assortment of the Newest Fancy Ties in all shapes.

A. & L. politely invite an inspection of the above.

THE TRAVELLER'S KIT WAREHOUSE, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TO LADIES.

MRS. MEDLEY begs to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Bombay and Out-stations for their kind support accorded to her during the time she has been in business in Bombay; the encouragement she has received has induced her to increase her stock, so as to meet the requirements of her Lady customers, and she trusts by strict attention to all orders entrusted to her to still merit the patronage already extended to her.

Mrs. Medley takes this opportunity of informing her customers that she has just unpacked a consignment of new goods from Paris and London, consisting of

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, French Boots, Ladies' Leather Belts. Ball Dresses, Mitts, Dress Holders, Fan Girdles, etc., etc.

Mrs. M. respectfully invites her Lady customers to inspect her New Stock of French Cambric Prints warranted fast colors.

The whole of the new goods are now on view, and marked at very low prices.

N. B.—Ladies' Straw Hats and Bonnets cleaned, dyed, and altered equal to new, by

MRS. MEDLEY, LADIES' OUT-FITTER, 34, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO., Bentinck Street, Calcutta. SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22ND, 1878.

THE *Government Gazette Extraordinary* published to-day, announcing the terms on which Government is prepared to take over the Foreshore property, has come at a most opportune time, and will, we imagine, give general satisfaction to the shareholders in the several companies that will benefit by the arrangement. The mercantile community generally should also be satisfied, as the terms are almost identical with those which the Chamber of Commerce suggested in their letter to Government in August last, on the subject, and are as follows :—

I. To purchase outright for Government from the private Foreshore owners for a sum not exceeding 77 lacs.

II. To pay the above sum in bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest guaranteed by the Bombay Provincial Finance.

III. To form the properties thus acquired and the property now vested in the Port Trust into a combined Trust.

IV. To maintain for the purpose of the new Trust the existing valuation of the Elphinstone property.

V. To administer the new Trust by a Board, in which the existing Port Trust, the present Foreshore owners, and the mercantile community shall all be represented.

The prices to be paid for the different Land Companies are as follows :—

Mazagon and Frere Company	30	lacs.
Colaba Company	18	,,
Sassoon Dock Company	20	,,
Jamsetjee Bander Company	4½	,,
Other properties, say	4½	,,
Making a total of	77	,,

The above proposals of the Government of Bombay have been accepted by the Governor General in Council, who agrees to their being laid before the Legislative Council in the form of a Bill, on the result of the discussions on which the Government of India will base their ultimate decision and orders.

The P. and O. Steamer which arrived here this morning, with the mails of the 4th October from London, brought us further particulars respecting the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank. It appears that, notwithstanding rumours that had been current in certain circles for a few days previously, the announcement of the Directors of the Bank that they had resolved to stop payment caused general surprise. The credit of the Bank remained unaffected to the last, the shares maintaining their full value in the market until the last.

The Bank was instituted in 1839. The partners number about 1,250. During the last twelve years or so the number of shareholders has been very greatly increased. Large holders, it is stated, have been selling out, and the stock has been gradually subdivided into smaller lots, a large amount being held by women, clergymen, and in trust for minors. The paid up capital amounted to £1,000,000, the Reserve Fund to £450,000, and its dividends and surplus profit on hand at the last annual balance to £148,501, its amount of deposits to £8,382,712 and its circulation acceptance to £2,114,229. It's authorised circulation was £72,921, but its average circulation, according to the latest return, was £596,689. These figures must, however, be taken for what they are worth, as from the telegrams lately received we know that a system of false accounts has been in vogue in the Bank for some time past.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday report very little alteration in any of the Home markets. Cotton in Liverpool continues very dull at a further decline of 1-16th per lb, and the market for Piece Goods in Manchester was also dull. There is no change reported in the markets for Coffee or Cocoanut Oil in London, and those for Oilseeds and Wheat are both quiet.

Consols have declined ¼ per cent., the quotation now being 94. French Rentes keep steady at Frcs. 113. Exchange on India is unchanged at 1s. 6 13 16d.

A payment into the Bank of England is announced of £300,000. The rate of Exchange between Paris and London still rules very high, the quotation remaining at Frs. 25·34.

The Bombay Mails of 30th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London yesterday.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 49¼d. per oz., an announcement that the Secretary of the United States Treasury will buy 400,000 ounces (about £80,000) weekly, not being of sufficient importance to effect the value of the Metal.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date report a further fall of ⅛ cent. per lb. in the value of Cotton, Mid. Uplands on the spot being quoted at 9⅞ and for January delivery at 9⅛ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts	35,000	31,000	38,000
Total since 1st Sept.	738,000	451,000	700,000

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has continued very quiet, as both buyers and sellers are unwilling to operate until the result of the sale of Council Drafts in London to-morrow is known here. Our quotations are the same as yesterday, viz. :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7 1-16d.	per Rs.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2-11.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been nothing doing here to-day, and our quotations are quite nominal at Rs. 94½ for Fours and Rs. 99½ to par for the new Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan. To-night or early to-morrow telegrams from the Calcutta should announce the result of the tenders for the new Transfer Loan.

SHARES.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in this market during the day, especially in Land Companies shares, owing to the announcement of Government previously referred to. Colabas have advanced to Rs. 890 and Freres to Rs. 120. Mill Shares have also been generally firmer and are in more request.

In COTTON there is absolutely nothing doing. There are sellers of Good Comrawuttee for January-February delivery at Rs. 190 per candy but no buyers.

LINSEED on the spot is flat at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. In new Seed business has been done to-day at Rs. 6-4 per cwt for March delivery.

RAPESEED is unchanged.

The market for PIECE GOODS is closed for the dealers to make up their books prior to the Dewallee holidays.

COALS.—The market is rather firmer, sales are reported of about 1,000 tons Richard's Welsh Hartley in the Bunder at Rs. 18¼ per ton, 500 tons of Davison's West Hartley alongside at Rs. 20, and 500 tons of Australian Wallsend at Rs. 19½ per ton.

FREIGHTS are unchanged at 10s. per ton, via Canal to Liverpool, nothing doing via Cape.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship BRAMBLETYE, 1,495 tons, Captain J. Gibbs, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE S.S. HENRY BALCKLY, 664 tons, Captain W. Crowder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, 5th Oct., with a general cargo, 59 deck passengers, and 139 horses.

THE BARQUE ROMANIA, 1,136 tons, Captain D. Jack, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst., from Cardiff, 7th June, with a cargo of 1,474 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst., from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major Fisher and 66 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. CHANDA, 1,304 tons, Captain C. H. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Surgeon Major and Mrs Barkham and six children, seven rank and file of 48th Regt, and 94 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Socotra (s)	Starratt	Bussorah, Oct 7.
	Romania	Jack	Cardiff, June 7.
22	Lord of the Isles (s)	Beal	Malta, Oct 4.
	Henry Bucklay (s)	Crowder	Bassorah, Oct 5.
	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Methven	London, Sept 22.
	Chanda (s)	Day	Calcutta, Sept 28.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Colder (s)	Ormandy	Persian Gulf.
	Nenuphar	Souter	Bussorah.

The ship Brambletye, Gibbs, to Chittagong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Coconada, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Socotra, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Trentham Hall s—28 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co; 309½ cwts myrabollams, Canjee Jaitha.

FOR VENICE.
Polluce s—7 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Hydaspes s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Polluce s—601 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Arabia s—50 bales cotton, Schnell Brothers and Co; 362 bales rope yarn and 37 bales coir yarn, Aspunwall and Co; 245 bags pepper, B I S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Geelong s—40 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Mitha Manjee; 14 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 45 cases sharkfins, Sachoobhoy Khakey; 75 cases sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 56 cases sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws, Cerrimbhoy Ebrahim; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 80 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 21 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Afghan s—202 bundles hoop iron, Rostomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Rydall Hall s—12 cases polished plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Trentham Hall s—27 packages hardware, Tyebjee Adamjee.

FROM LONDON.
Wemlock—26 packages hardware, 4 crates iron buckets and 72 kegs iron rose nails, Hassumally Lallmeya; 25 casks soda, 10 casks safety fuse and 33 packages oilmanstore, Shuriffally Hiptoola.
Fleur de Lis—25 cases matches, Tyebally Soolfanally.
Avondale s—27 cases eau de cologne, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
50 cases victoria blue, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.
Hydaspes s—1 case hardware, Abdoolhoosein Hiptoola.

FROM GENOA.
Austria s—150 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
India s—10 casks brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Polluce s—2 cases toys, Esmail A Raymon.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Australia s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 20 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Sept. 29 Latona, ship, Shimmin, from Liverpool.
Oct. 4 Benmook Burn, ship, Young, from Cardiff.
4 Kwang Tung, I G s, Elton, from Shoobhar.
5 Principide Carlos P T, ship, Metznez, from Sea.
8 Wild Swan H M, ship, Dacres, from Mussowa.
9 Tahmar, s, Johnson, from Venice.
9 India, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
9 Diamantz, ss, Shebland, from Southampton.
10 Banjumase No 7, S Dgr, Hapsoot, from Glasgow.
10 Mandalay, ss, Wilson, from Rangoon.
11 Arabia, ss, Serra, from Genoa.
11 Gannet, ss, Couche, from Calcutta.
12 Kwang Tung I G, ss, Elton, from Perim.
12 Strathleven, ss, Pearson, from Foochow.
13 Formia, ship, Armstrong, from Moulmein.
13 Lusitania, ss, Hewison, from Sydney.
13 Aveyron F T ship, Behic, from Sargon.
13 Cydonia, ss, Brooks, fr m Rowayia.
14 Malwa, s., Bruce, from Bombay.
14 Wortha, ss, Langley, from Amoy.
15 Ducouedic F M of War, Besnard, from Toulon.

DEPARTURES.

9 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to Bombay.
9 India, ss, Dodero, to Genoa.
9 Diamantz, ss, Shebland, to Hongkong.
10 Kwang Tung, I G S, Elton, to Perim.
10 Mandalay, ss, Wilson, to London.
11 Banjuemas, No 7 S Der, Hapsoot, to Batavia.
11 Arabia, ss, Serra, to Bombay.
12 Gannet, ss, Couche, to London.
13 Strathleven, ss, Pearson, to London.
13 Presnits, ss, Armstrong, to Portsaid F O.
13 Lusitania, ss, Hewison, to London.
14 Kwang Tung, I G ss, Elton, to Bombay.
14 Aveyron, F T ship, Behic, to Toulon.
14 Cydonia, ss, Brooks, to Calcutta.
14 Malwa, ss, Bruce, to London.
14 Bertha, ss, Langley, to Newyork.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Ladona, ship, Shimmin, from Liverpool.
Benmook Burn, ship, Young, from Cardiff.
Principi de Charles, F T ship, Metznez, from Sea.
Wild Swan, H M ship, Dacres, from Muscown.
Ducouedic, F M of War, Besnard, from Toulon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.
Fisher, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Hyderabad.
Peters, Lieut. 2-11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Bell, Lieut. 18th Bombay N I, on leave, from Deesa.
Worrall, Col. 28th, Madras N I, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Stewart, Surg, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 22.
Rind, Lieut, Comst Dept. from leave, from England.
Forster, 2nd Lieut, 15th Regt, on leave, from Deesa.
Montagu, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.
Hunter, 2nd Lieut, 9th Lancers, on duty, to Peshawur.
Anderson, Surg. on duty, to Trichinopoly.
Stevenson, Major, 1-21st Fusiliers, on duty, to Secundrabad.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family : Standards 1–8 in the Boys School, 1–5 in the Girls School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES,
MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.
LEWIS—October 2nd, at Oswestry, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Alex. G. Lewis, Garrison Chaplain, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.
KETCHEN—October 15th, at Ballacherrie, Kattywar, the wife of James Ketchen, Captain 28th Regt. B. N. I., prematurely of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.
GRAVES—HARDING.—On the 14th inst., at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Charles A. Graves, to Kate Laura, second daughter of J. W. H. Harding, Esq.

DEATH.
KETCHEN—October 16th, at Ballacherrie, Kattywar, Jemima Lumsden Ritchie, the dearly beloved wife of James Ketchen, Captain 28th Regt. B. N. I.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1878.

WHY do the English newspapers so furiously rage together against poor Lord Lytton for not having by this time dethroned Shere Ali and made the Hindu Kush the frontier of British India? The *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Daily News*, and a swarm of other critics, pour unmeasured scorn on the Viceroy's head because the affront put on the English Mission by the commandant of Ali Musjid was not summarily avenged. Why, they ask, was not a force sent forward immediately to capture Kabul, and teach the Afghans a proper respect for the power of England? The answer is obvious, that, had Lord Lytton dared to assemble two months ago on the frontier a force strong enough to invade and conquer Afghanistan, public opinion in England, which is now redhot for war, would have summarily condemned him for his recklessness in trying to provoke a rupture with Kabul, and, perhaps, with Russia also, immediately after England had given her assent to the Treaty of Berlin and had applauded the declaration of Lord Beaconsfield that there was room enough in Asia for both Russia and England. When the official papers are published, showing what negotiations have really taken place this year between the English and Russian Governments with reference to Central Asia, we shall be placed in a better position to determine whether the Minister who made that speech was merely shortsighted or was deceived by Russian perfidy; but in either case it is clear that the Viceroy of India was powerless to reverse the policy of the English Ministry, the keynote of which undoubtedly was for England to remain on good terms with Russia in Asia, after that policy had been deliberately ratified by the English nation. We cannot call to mind any exhortations addressed to the Government of India two months ago by those newspapers which now breathe such warlike ardour, not to despatch a friendly mission to Kabul but to send an army at once to expel the Russian Envoy. Indeed, it requires no very vivid imagination to conjecture how fierce would have been the wrath of the *Daily News* had Lord Lytton, acting on his own information and guided only by his own ideas of what was the right thing to do, treated Shere Ali's reception of the Russian Envoy as an act of hostility to England. Here, the virtuous organ of philosophical Liberalism would no doubt have said, are these irrepressible Jingoes at work again. Hardly is the peace of the Empire assured in the West, than this Indian firebrand, this second-hand Beaconsfield whom the caprice of Destiny has transferred, for our sins, from the garret of a poet to the Viceregal throne of India, disturbs our repose once more by gathering a great army together to ruin the independence of the kingdom of Kabul, under the vain pretence of repelling some imaginary aggression on the part of the great and friendly Power which has just set free Bulgaria. Could the force of insanity further go? These would have been the sentiments congenial at that time to the peaceful inclination of the majority of Englishmen. The Government of India, therefore, could not venture to make elaborate military preparations till it was plain that Shere Ali had no intention of receiving Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission; and, as time passed on, and it became evident that the Amir meant to temporize and finally to return an evasive reply, the leader of the Mission took a step which forced the English nation to recognize at last the disagreeable truth that the petty chief of Kabul defied their power, and which thus enabled the Government of India to commence preparations which are now vehemently censured as having been delayed too long. In the excellent letters from Mooltan of our special correspondent with the Quetta Field Force, it has been shown that the military departments charged with the duty of effecting the concentration of the troops may not unfairly be accused of a want of foresight and capacity for organisation, the consequences of which have happily been averted by the zeal and readiness of resource of individual officers; but we are not at present concerned with possible military deficiencies, we are only discussing the question of the policy adopted by the Government of India. In fairness to Lord Lytton,—who is not the great man his admirers would fain make him out to be, or he would not last year have congratulated himself on the Pelly *fiasco*, but whose instincts as regards frontier politics have always been sound,—we must not leave out of sight the overpowering influence of opinion at home in constraining the Viceroy often to distrust his own judgment, and always to feel his way before committing himself to any definite course of action. The timidity of the foreign policy of India for many years past must undoubtedly be ascribed to the resolution of successive Ministries at home to shut their eyes to what Russia was doing in Central Asia, and to refuse to have anything to do with Shere Ali. Now that, chiefly through Lord Lytton's earnest representations of the mischief this policy was doing, a sudden and complete revulsion of feeling has set in at home, it seems unjust and ridiculous to blame the Viceroy for not having always kept ready a perfectly equipped army of 20,000 or 30,000 men, which might invade Afghanistan at half an hour's notice.

The proclamation of war may now be expected at any moment; but some time must still elapse before we can learn what is the plan of campaign for the winter season. It may, however, be observed that, up to this time, the original idea of collecting columns to invade Afghanistan by the Quetta and Kurram valley routes has been steadily carried out, and that steady progress has also been made in the collection of the reserve column at Mooltan. In addition to these forces, the troops at Peshawur have been reinforced, so that there are at that station by this time probably 8,000 or 9,000 men. Complaints have been made in some papers about uncertainty of purpose, as shown in contradictory orders, and so forth; but nothing of this kind is apparent to our eyes in such movements of troops as have yet taken place. The Government is naturally and wisely reticent about its intentions, and would probably like to conceal the exact disposition of its troops; but this is a very different thing from having no plan. Our own belief is that the Quetta column is the only one which has a chance of seeing active service this year, unless the Amir, in a fit of madness, orders his troops in the Khyber to attack the strong British force which is now watching the mouth of the Pass, or unless it be found necessary to take Ali Musjid in order to save the friendly Khyberis from destruction. The postponement till next year of an advance in strength on Kabul will be, in our judgment, a much more effectual mode of coercing the Amir than the "dash" recommended by some critics at home. Some anxiety is expressed as to the effect on native feeling in India of a prolonged endurance by the Government of the Amir's insulting conduct; and it is asked if we shall not suffer ruinous loss of prestige and perhaps expose the Empire to the danger of insurrection as well as foreign war, by patiently waiting till the spring before we attempt to take Kabul. But native malcontents in India are far too conscious of the care with which they are watched, and of their own helplessness, to dare to make a move unless the Empire suffers some disaster in a foreign war, the effect of which would be to denude India of the greater part of her ordinary garrison. The Government, therefore, should dread above all things running any risk of a check to its troops in the field; and it is better to spend months in organizing an irresistible force than to neglect precautions and so possibly put the safety of the Empire in jeopardy.

WE suggested a few days ago that the Government of Bombay might, in the present crisis of commercial affairs in this city, do a good deal towards restoring confidence by bringing at once to a conclusion the negotiations which it opened many months ago for the purchase of the foreshore properties. Yesterday, a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued, containing official correspondence and a resolution by the Governor in Council, the net result of which must be to bring this tediously protracted business to a speedy conclusion. It appears from the correspondence that towards the end of August the Bombay Government recommended an increase of the original offers made to the foreshore owners which would bring the amounts to be paid for the properties up to a total sum of 77 lakhs, thus distributed :—Mazagon and Frere Companies, 30 lakhs instead of only 25, Colaba Company 18 instead of 10 lakhs, Sassoon Dock 20 lakhs, as originally proposed, and the rest to smaller proprietors. The purchase money is to be paid in Port Trust Bonds, calculated as worth only 90, so that the owners will suffer a considerable loss on the amounts nominally paid to them. It seems hard on Messrs. D. Sassoon and Company, that, after accepting the original offer made by the Government as better than nothing, they should now be held to this acceptance, while the other foreshore proprietors, who held out for better terms, and into whose hands the agents of the Government played by letting it be known that they were open to a certain amount of bargain, are now to get 48 lakhs instead of only 35. The disadvantages of dealing with the Government in a fair and straightforward manner, instead of haggling with them, could not be more forcibly illustrated. The actual sums to be paid for the properties are not yet quite settled, as the Government of India has required that the figures shall only be inserted, after the project of a Bill for effecting the purchase has, in accordance with a condition imposed by the Secretary of State, been fully discussed by the Legislative Council. The Council will, however, quickly affirm, no doubt, the proposals of the Local Government, and Sir Richard Temple will be able to fulfil his wish that he might take possession of the properties before the 1st of next month. The conversion at this time of so large a sum as 77 lakhs from immoveable property into circulating capital will have a most beneficial effect in sustaining mercantile credit in Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 4TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Commander R. Methven, arrived in harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with the English Mails of Oct. 4th. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
Mrs Duncan and infant
Mr J Lyons
Mr and Mrs Evans
Mrs Caermartow
Mrs Rammel
Mr and Mrs Hight
Mr W H Impey
Miss Dacres
Mrs Thomson
Mr A J Lyon
Mrs Melhuish and child
Mrs Proott
Maj General and Mrs Bright, and four children
Mr and Mrs G Tell and five children
Mr H Harding
Mr J H Baker
Miss Baker and two ladies
Mr H L Pearse
Mrs Addis, infant and child
Mr and Mrs Pickering, infant and child
Mrs M Higgs
Mr and Mrs Fox and child
Mr D Bean
Mr J Rensil
Mr J H Swan
Mr Birtwhistle
Mr and Mrs Quirk
Capt J Bernard
Mr R Bertram
Masters A and T John Bertram
Mr and Mrs Isbister and two children.

FROM VENICE.
Mr E J Porter
Mr A J Wilson
Major J D Madden
Capt Hallet
Mr A J Meill
Mr A V Lazarus
Mr D Gauntlet
Mrs Prendergrast
Lieut-Col Prendergast
Mr C Tweedie.

FROM BRINDISI.
Mr J A Anderson
Major Grant
Miss Grant
Major Woolhouse
Mr Sassoust
Mr W Chase
Major J H Henderson
Mr and Mrs Henderson
Capt Fitzmaice
Mr Cole
Mr H Fitze
Col R Macdonald
Rev Sir Shalto
Revd D Van Inzie
Mr C Gobert
Mr J Smith
Mr and Mrs Sewell
Lieut Col Montague
Lieut Reid
Lieut Keighley
Capt Hobbday
Mr A Clarke
Capt A Sanderson
Col Medley
Mr G Mackae
Mr W Thomson
Mr F Boyle
Mr J Melville
Mr A Macmillan
Mr J Porter

FROM SUEZ.
Mr Fairfax, two Mail Officers, and 2 Sorters.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, OCT. 4.

THE British public is just now seized with one of those spasmodic fits of interest in Indian affairs which comes over it under the pressure of some startling event or some great calamity in the East. The affront offered by Shere Ali to the British Mission has taken hold of the public mind in much the same way as did the insult to the British flag committed by Commissioner Yeh in 1857; and the Afghan ruler has become an object of so much interest that a correspondent of the *Times* who happened to mention that he had in his possession a portrait of the Amir is said to have been offered a handsome sum of money for it by an enterprising photographer, who no doubt supposes that Shere Ali's "cartes" would just now be as saleable an article as those of the fashionable beauties or notorities of the *demi-monde* which are seen in such profusion in shop windows side by side with the portraits of learned divines, popular statesmen, and other celebrities. A daily article on Afghan affairs has become a matter of course in most of the papers, and these have been supplemented in many cases with historical resumés of the campaign of 1839-40 and the subsequent disasters of 1841-42, descriptions of the geography and general features of Afghanistan, and outline maps of the country. The old theories about the Jewish descent of the Afghans are again being ventilated; the illustrated papers publish this week supplements containing views of Kabul, Ghazni, and other places in Afghanistan, illustrations of Afghan costume, and maps of the frontier; and pamphlets and publications of a more pretentious character on the topic of the day are beginning to be announced. Past experiences, however, forbids us to hope for the long continuance of any such absorbing interest in Indian affairs as all these incidents indicate, and when the excitement of the present crisis has passed away, the average Englishman will relapse into his ordinary state of unconcern about India until his attention is aroused by some new danger or calamity.

The conduct of the Government with regard to this Afghan question has occasioned not a little wonderment and perplexity. When the news of the stoppage of Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission first reached this country, it was generally supposed that the Government would at once accept the challenge thrown down by Shere Ali, and strike promptly and sharply. This was, indeed, the language used by the "inspired" Ministerial organs, and the Cabinet, we were told, would at once meet to consider without delay the measures to be adopted. Much surprise was, therefore, felt when day after day passed over, and no intimation was given of any intention on the part of the Ministry to assemble for consultation, and the three members of the Cabinet most directly concerned with the question remained far apart—Lord Cranbrook at Balmoral, Lord Salisbury at his chateau at Dieppe, and Lord Beaconsfield at his country-house at Hughenden. Presently the tone of the Ministerial press began to change, and hints were thrown out that there was no need to be in a hurry, and an attitude of "armed expectation" was advised. The public were puzzled at this hesitation on the part of the Government—the more so as even some of the Liberal papers which condemned the frontier policy of Lord Lytton, or Lord Beaconsfield, which they said meant the same thing—had admitted the necessity of resenting the affront offered to the British Government by the Afghan Amir, and had written in favour of immediate action. The *Pall Mall Gazette* alone professed not to be at all surprised, and declared that it was very unlikely that the Ministry should so soon after their "peace with honour" triumphs confess themselves disconcerted by a difficulty which every one supposed had arisen from the machinations of a Power from whom they had boasted there was in future nothing to fear. And so, it was asserted, the probability was that the Government would, in order to keep up appearances, profess to treat the Afghan incident as a mere frontier disturbance, which the Viceroy might well be left to deal with as he thought best. This was not, however, the only explanation given of the apparent apathy of the Government. Some prominent members of the Cabinet were said to strongly disapprove the policy which led to the Ali Musjid incident, and it was hardly conceivable that the administration could stand a third secession from its ranks. I believe there is little doubt that neither Lord Salisbury nor Sir Stafford Northcote looks with much favour upon the policy of the Kabul Mission; but whether their feeling on the matter is so strong as to lead them to follow the example of Lords Carnarvon and Derby in another matter. But whatever was the cause, the fact remains that no Cabinet Council was summoned; and the Liberal press repaid the Ministry the reproaches which were heaped on the Gladstone Cabinet for not meeting for consultation in the critical autumn of 1870, when the French armies had been destroyed, and the Germans were surrounding Paris. At length it was announced yesterday that a Cabinet Council had been summoned for to-morrow, and the *Daily Telegraph*, which was the only journal favoured with the news, added the information, that at this meeting Ministers "will, in all probability, discuss the further development of frontier affairs in India, the situation, as it now presents itself, having been neither unexpected nor unprovided for"—an announcement which certainly needs some explanation, for neither from the state of our military preparations in India, nor from Lord Beaconsfield's statement that Russia had become convinced of the evil of "a restless and warlike spirit," would it appear that the present difficulty was either foreseen or provided for. It is not unlikely, however, that the Afghan question is not the only cause of Ministers being called together just now, for the news from Constantinople is anything but satisfactory. The Anglo-Turkish Convention is believed to be in a bad way. The Porte refuses to undertake any reforms until money is found to enable it to put its finances in order; and therefore unless England is prepared to grant a subvention to Turkey, or guarantee a loan, she must abandon all hope of any reforms in Asia Minor.

As regards Russia, it is evidently the cue of the St. Petersburg official press to disclaim Shere Ali's act, which is represented as having been probably prompted by observation of the "covert antagonism" between England and Russia which no longer exists—the desire of Russia being "to gain tranquillity on the basis of the Treaty of Berlin." The non-official papers, on the other hand, do not conceal their exultation at "a mere Asiatic Khan" having been "independent enough to box the ears of the proud Englishman, and to shake the authority and prestige of the Indian Empire," and the Russian Government is exhorted by some of these organs to assist the Amir unofficially, as the English Government assisted Turkey in the late war. In Germany and Austria, the question is exerting great interest. It is looked upon in both countries as conducing to peace between England and Russia, and some anxiety is felt as to the result—especially in Austria, who has too much on her hands already not to regard with some dismay the prospect of further European complications.

The opposition to the Afghan policy of the Government has received an important impetus this week from a letter which Lord Lawrence has addressed to the *Times*, strongly opposing an invasion of Afghanistan. His Lordship still adheres to the policy of "masterly inactivity." He says that it was a serious mistake to organise a mission to Kabul before ascertaining whether the Amir would receive it, and that it would be contrary to sound sense to resent our disappointment by force of arms. We should, he contends, gain nothing by hostilities with the Amir, and if we dethroned Shere Ali we could not maintain our own creature on the throne except by occupying the country. It is impossible, he adds, to see the end of such a war, and in the meantime its prosecution would utterly ruin the finances of India. He thinks there would be no real dishonour in coming to terms with Shere Ali, whereas by pressing on him our policy we may incur most serious difficulties, and even disasters. These views will probably not find much support in India, but there is no doubt that in England Lord Lawrence's opinion has great weight—the more so as he has never committed himself to any political party—and the letter produced a great impression, even on the Government organs have been doing their best to counteract. The *Times* was rather staggered at it at first, for in its first leader on the subject it made the curious remark that in examining his lordship's conclusions, we must "forget his vast Indian experience and his acknowledged weight of character."

Another important contribution to the discussion of the present situation has come from Mr. Fawcett, who has brought to the front the question of the source whence the expenses of an Afghan war are to be provided. Most people, no doubt, at first took it as a matter of course that, the question being an Indian one, and the operations carried on by troops under the control of the Indian Government, the money would be provided in some way or other from Indian sources—and perhaps this may have been the idea of the Government also. The first suggestion to the contrary came last week from the *Pall Mall*, which, after contending that the present difficulty in India had arisen mainly out of mismanagement of the Eastern Question in Europe, protested in the strongest terms against the "disgrace and wrong" of India being saddled with the cost of the impending war. A few days afterwards Mr. Fawcett followed up this protest with a long and forcibly written letter to the *Daily News*, in which, after dwelling upon the utter inability of India in her present financial position to bear such a burden as the cost of an Afghan war, and citing the opinions of Lords Lawrence and Northbrook as to the political danger of any such attempt, he goes on to argue that without the consent of Parliament the throwing any such expense upon the revenues of India would be contrary to the provisions of the Act of 1858. The 55th section of that Act provides that "except for preventing or repelling actual invasion in Her Majesty's Indian possessions, or under sudden or urgent necessity, the revenues of India shall not, without the consent of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operations carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by Her Majesty's forces charged upon such revenues." Mr. Fawcett calls to mind declarations made in Parliament about our frontier policy in India being "mainly dependent for its solution on the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government," and contends that the Indian Council is bound to refuse its sanction to the charge if it should be attempted to be thrown upon India without the consent of Parliament being previously obtained. Attention having thus been called to the matter, the Liberal press have been following it up, and emphasizing Mr. Fawcett's arguments, while the Government journals scarcely seemed able to make up their minds how to deal with it. For some days they were silent on the subject, but at length the *Times*, approaching it very cautiously, ventured on the observation that "it need not be admitted that the expense of an Afghan expedition will or ought to be borne exclusively by India," and to-day the *Standard* goes a step farther, and declares that "the bulk, if not the whole, of the expense ought, beyond all shadow of doubt or dispute, to be defrayed by the Imperial Exchequer." An article in the *Nineteenth Century* for this month by Mr. H. M. Hyndman will, no doubt, greatly aid the arguments of Mr. Fawcett, and those who think with him. It is entitled "The Bankruptcy of India," and takes a completely pessimist view of the condition of India, which, he contends, is fast tending to impoverishment and decay. He holds that it will take five and twenty years at least of continuous and unremitting statesmanship to repair the blunders of the past, and among the remedial measures which he regards as absolutely essential are, "reduced expenditure on the army, suspension of public works, the steady substitution of natives for Europeans in the government and administration, a really light permanent settlement in every part of India, and lowering of taxation of every description." The article is worth reading, whatever may be one's opinion as to the conclusions at which the writer arrives.

It is not very surprising that Sir Stafford Northcote, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, should view with little favour a policy which may involve an indefinite increase of expenditure for military purposes. The revenue returns published this week show that the present financial position of the country is not by any means satisfactory, even without any additional burdens. There is, indeed, a net increase of £83,000 on the quarter's revenue, but this is chiefly due to the increased receipts from income-tax, and there is a falling off of £40,000 in Customs, £39,000 in Excise, and £32 000 in Stamps, showing that the revenue is at least stationary if not diminishing, while there is nothing in the commercial condition of the country to justify any hopes of improvement. Sir Stafford Northcote's moderate estimates in his last Budget have so far not been realized, and there is a prospect of a serious deficit next year, which some estimate at 2½ millions—without any extra expenditure. With the income-tax already at 5d. in the pound, the heavy expenses of the "peace with honour" campaign still unpaid, and the prospect of further burdens, it is not natural that there should be signs that the long-suffering British taxpayer is getting somewhat tired of what Mr. Lowe, in an article in the current *Fortnightly*, calls "Imperialism," and the nation's decision upon which at the next general election will, he holds, make that election one of the most momentous that has occurred for at least 600 years. There is, however, no further talk of the possibility of a speedy dissolution of the present Parliament. The Premier seems to have entirely abandoned the intention which, it is understood, he had a few months ago of "going to the country" upon his exploits at Berlin. "Many things have happened" since that time, and Cyprus is no longer a word to conjure with. Mr. Archibald Forbes, for instance, who confesses that when the acquisition of the island was first announced he "threw up his hat and crowed," now writes in the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Fiasco of Cyprus," which, from his experiences in the island, he pronounces to be a pest-hole, and utterly worthless for any of the purposes which were put forward to justify its occupation. Mr. Forbes' judgments, perhaps, are not so infallible as he thinks they are; but few persons, except thorough-going partisans, seem now to attach any value to "England's possession," of which a few months ago we heard so much. Among the rumours concerning the next general election, when it does come, is one that among the opponents of the Government will be their former colleague Lord Derby, who is said to intend to use his influence in Lancashire in favour of Liberal candidates, and finally throw in his political fortunes with the Opposition. It will be a curious instance of the vicissitudes of political life, if, after the father going over from the Whig to the Tory camp, the son should desert the Tories and join the Whigs.

Lord Shaftesbury, who is 77 years of age, threatens an agitation to secure a Factory Act for India. The *Times* has lately opened its columns to a discussion on the condition of the women and the children in the factories of Bombay; and the decision of the local Government, that there was no necessity for legislation on the subject, has been challenged by some correspondents and defended by others. Lord Shaftesbury now enters the lists, and asserts that the question demands serious attention, not only on the score of humanity, but also of justice to the millowners of Lancashire, and he adds, "If no others be willing to undertake the charge, I will, late in life though it be, resume the weapons that I have long ceased to handle, and, God helping me, do what

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

FREE PASSAGE TO OFFICERS' WIVES AND FAMILIES.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 21.

A telegram from the Government gives free passage home to wives and families of officers proceeding on service.

NEWS FROM PESHAWUR.

The Commissariat has received no orders for the collection of stores. An advance is thought improbable for some time. Fever among the troops at Jamrud and in camp is steadily increasing. The tribes are all quiet.

GUNNERS FROM POONA FOR THE FRONT.

POONA, Oct. 22.

Lieutenant Banister, with 40 men and 40 horses of F-2 Battery at Kirkee, are ordered to join at once J-1 Battery in Scinde for service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Bad Sea Cable.)

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Sultan has informed Sir Austin Layard, British Ambassador at Constantinople, that Turkey will never conclude an alliance with Russia.

Colonel Stanley, Secretary for War, and Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, have started for Cyprus.

Consols yesterday dropped to 94.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.

In a speech made by the President of the Hungarian Council of Ministers he said, it was clear that henceforth Russia and some other Powers would be inimical to Austria.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Bombay Mails of 30th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats flat.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera 4⅞
The Manchester Market has been dull.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-6 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 72½
4½ per cent. do 79⅝
5 per cent. do 86½
3 per cent. Consols for account 94
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 113
Bar Silver 49½
About £300,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALIE, Oct. 22, 9-49 P.M.

H. M. S. Euryalus, from Galle, arrived yesterday.

THE letter from Mr. Braham to Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, which appeared in our Monday's issue, was not written for publication, and was not published with Mr. Braham's authority.

A WING of the 7th Royal Fusiliers goes from Belgaum to do duty at Poona instead of the 2nd Queen's, who have gone to Mhow. The F-2 Battery, R. A. leaves Kirkee on the 28th instant for Mhow, but it will be seen from one of our telegrams that a detachment of this Battery go to Scinde on service.

MR. BOYLE, special correspondent for the *Standard*, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Kaiser-i-Hind and went forward towards the frontier in the evening.

THE steamer which arrived with the English mails and passengers yesterday morning is the Kaiser-I-Hind, the splendid new vessel which is the latest addition to the P. and O. Company's fine fleet. This steamer is in advance of the other vessels of the fleet in the matters of size and speed, being 4,200 tons register, and having engines of 700 horse power. In her trial run, over the measured mile at Greenock, she steamed at the rate of 15½ knots an hour, and in a latter trip, round the Isle of Wight, she made 13¼ knots without being pressed. These trials gave promise of rapid passages, and when it was reported by telegraph from Aden that the Kaiser-I-Hind had left that port at midnight on Tuesday, people in Bombay expected to receive their home letters by the evening of the following Monday. And we believe Captain Methven fully expected to be at anchor in Bombay harbour by half past three o'clock on Monday afternoon, but on Sunday a flaw in the machinery declared itself, and from a comfortable thirteen knots an hour, she had to slacken down considerably for some time, and eventually the machinery had to be stopped for thirteen hours for repairs. The new steamer brought out on her first voyage a large number of passengers, including several military men anxious to join their regiments on the Frontier. She is described as a steady and comfortable ship, which description is evidently well merited. She differs from the other large steamers belonging to the same Company chiefly in that she is more roomy, and there is an extra accommodation on board which most male passengers will appreciate, whatever the ladies may think of it, in the shape of a cosy and neatly appointed smoking room. No doubt many Bombay people will like to have a look at the Kaiser-I-Hind while she is in port; and we are authorized to state that visitors will be permitted on board in about a fortnight, after she has discharged her cargo and coaled. During these operations, as will be readily understood, visits of inspection would be inconvenient both to the officers of the ship and to the visitors themselves.

THE proceedings of those useful, but humble bodies styled Boards of Guardians, to whom is entrusted the supervision of the poor houses in England, are generally supposed to be characterised by greater irregularities than attach to any other assembly; but a meeting was held yesterday in Bombay which would put the rowdiest of rowdy Boards of Guardians to the blush. The occasion was a meeting of the shareholders of the Mofussil Company, with the object of nominating a firm to undertake the duties of Secretaries and Treasurers in place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company. There are two candidates for the vacancy, Messrs. Macaulay and Company, who have stepped into Nicol and Company's shoes and are trying to keep the business together, and Messrs. Gaddum and Company, a well known firm of Bombay merchants. The majority of the shareholders present were Parsees and Hindoos; and party feeling ran high, some of the speakers going so far as to ignore the rules which are ordinarily held to apply to public discussions, and addressing each other in a manner considerably more emphatic than polite. For instance, one Parsee gentleman interrupted a fellow Zoroastrian in the midst of a statement he was making, with the uncompromising declaration—"That's a lie," the interrupter evidently sharing the opinion of Sir Richard Temple that, however regardful of truth his ancestors may have been in the days of Zal and Rustom, the community has degenerated materially in these latter days. There appeared to be a good deal of this kind of language used, but the greater part was unintelligible to those present who were not versed in Guzerattee, the disputants, when they became excited, dropping suddenly into the familiar vernacular, as Silas Wegg and Mr. Boffin were wont to drop into poetry in the midst of an especially dry chapter of the "Decline and Fall." The character of the compliments exchanged was sufficiently evident, however, from the gestures accompanying them, and the tones in which they were expressed. The result was that when the meeting closed its object was no nearer being attained than the commencement. At the outset, an objection was raised as to the legality of the proceedings, it being alleged that proper notice had not been given of the meeting and of the questions to be discussed; and this objection having been overruled, and the two propositions argued and wrangled over for upwards of two hours, on their being at last put to the vote, both were negatived. The motion proposing to appoint Messrs. Gaddum and Co. was supported by 28 votes, as compared to only 26 against it; but the Chairman declared it to be a special resolution, and announced that it was therefore lost, the rules of the Company requiring that any special resolution to be adopted must be supported by three-fourths of the votes at an extraordinary meeting. A poll was demanded on both resolutions, and the ballot will be opened on Friday, the 1st November, at three o'clock.

DISTURBANCES in Seistan continue. The Persians are marching troops in that direction.

ON the suggestion of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition to the Civil Leave Code of a rule to the effect that service in the army, which, under Exception 4 in section 6 of the Civil Pension Code, counts towards civil pension, shall also qualify for leave.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India that officers of the superior revenue establishment of State Railways shall be included in the schedule of officers eligible for admission to the benefits of the more favourable Leave Rules.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem to the widow of Pundit Mauphul, C.S.I., in consideration of the special services rendered by him to the Government, with the remark that this grant is not to form a precedent.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the deputation of Captain J. Waterhouse (who is on short leave in England) to Europe for one month for the purpose of inspecting the recent improvements in the art of photography as applied to the reproduction of maps in Paris and Vienna.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the temporary appointment of an Acting Additional Judge at Nuddea for the purpose of disposing of an accumulation of cases which has arisen under the Land Acquisition Act.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India have recognised the appointment of Mr. James Stiven as Acting Consul for Germany at Madras.

THE *Pioneer* says—The inquiry into the allegations made by Mr. Wyer, respecting the recent administration of famine matters in Budaon, was ordered by the North-West Government on its own motion. No suggestion on the subject emanated from the Government of India or the Famine Commission.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death of Feroz Shah, son of the ex-king of Delhi, at Mecca on the 17th December 1877. In 1858 and the beginning of 1859 he took an active part against the British, first in the N.-W. P. and afterwards in Central India. He was known to have come in collision with Sir R. Napier and to have been defeated by General Whitelock. In 1860 he was heard of in Kandahar on his way to Persia. In 1861 he was in Bokhara, and at the end of 1862 he turned up at Teheran, where he remained some time. In 1863 enquiry was made from Persia whether the British Government would give any reward for his apprehension. He was next heard of in Herat, and in 1868 he was in Swat and afterwards at Kabul. The Amir sent him off to Badakshan, and he was subsequently reported to have been seen at Samarkhand. In 1872 he went to Constantinople and Egypt, where he called himself Sultan Ibrahim. From that time he resided at Mecca, being known as Haji Firoz bin Sultan Mirza Bakht. He died in a state of penury, being almost entirely dependent on an allowance made him by the High Sheriff of Mecca. The only relation left by him at Mecca is a wife.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Colonel G. Dean Pitt, C.B., commanding the Brigade Depôt at Guildford, who has just returned from special service at the Cape, has been given the distinguished service reward vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., to the colonelcy of the 45th Regiment.

Truth—Lord Falmouth has won in stakes £30,000, and in bets one hat, this year. Assume that his mares cost him for keep £1,000 per annum, his race horses and training expenses £3,000 per annum, and his forfeits and fees to jockies £10,000 per annum, and there is a nice gain for capital invested in racing of £16,000 in nine months.

Pall Mall Gazette—The article in the new number of the *Nineteenth Century* which most deserves attention is Mr. Hyndman's paper entitled "The Bankruptcy of India." Mr. Hyndman's object is to show that the general mass of the population of India has sunk into a condition of extraordinary poverty, that affairs are growing worse with every year, and that unless remedies conceived in a broad unflinching spirit are speedily applied, the later years of our rule in India must be years of appalling disaster. In support of this belief Mr. Hyndman brings forward an array of facts and figures, official reports and returns, which most readers will find rather startling; and it is further strengthened by opinions cited from men of unquestioned authority. What sort of answer will be given to the paper remains to be seen. It certainly demands an answer; and those most concerned (the Indian authorities) should themselves inform us what there is to say, or whether there is anything to say, against Mr. Hyndman's collection of facts and figures.

A MOST extraordinary event took place in Paris on the night of September 30, when the National Grand Opera-house had to be closed in consequence of the illness of the tenor who had to enact Jean de Leyde in the 'Prophete,' as no substitute could be found. The Directors had to return the receipts to the amount of 22,000 francs; but those persons who paid heavy premiums for their places to the speculators in tickets were only reimbursed at the theatre tariff.

THE *Whitehall Review* publishes as authentic the following letter from the Amir of Afghanistan to the Sultan of Turkey:—"The bearer of the august instructions of your Highness has arrived in Afghanistan, and your devoted servant is deeply touched at the benevolence of the sentiments with which you regard him, as well as the step you have taken in sending him an Ambassador Extraordinary. I thank your Highness warmly. I also hasten to inform you that I pray the Almighty God to protect your precious existence, and to watch over the health of your sacred person. In my prayers I ask that the light of Islam may enlighten the world, and as the residence of your Highness is regarded—and rightly so—as the principal centre of Mussulmans on the entire surface of the terrestrial, I pray to God to guard it against the invasions of the enemy. The Ambassador of your Highness has communicated to me your views respecting the English. The object of the letter sent by me with the consent of your Highness was to obtain information respecting the events of Europe. In this I have not met with any great difficulties. From information which I procured from different sources I concluded that the Russians had approached the residence of your Highness, while the English, after more than once affirming their goodwill towards you, had remained neutral up to the present, and followed the policy they resolved to adopt at the outset. As all the world knows that a long friendship unites the Ottoman and English nations, I cannot avoid expressing some regret that the English should abstain from supporting you precisely when you most require their aid. Knowing that for some time past the English willingly desert the bond of friendship and candour, my efforts are constantly directed to holding them at a distance. I consider that the Russians possess as much energy as the English, and they always surpass them when it is a question of good faith. I am positively unable to afford the slightest confidence to English promises. I know well that your Highness did not approve of what I said in my last, that the friendship of the English was only a word—a word written on ice; but now your Highness has been able to convince yourself by your own experience how little reliance there is to be placed in their friendship, and you see that the English always abandon their friends, in their misfortune, to their fate. I, therefore, no longer doubt that you will grant the necessary attention to my humble opinion of the English. If their conduct were conformable to justice, all difficulties on my side would be removed without the least doubt; but, confident in their power, they have always acted in an arrogant and disdainful manner. Through the several interviews I have had with the Russian Envoy, who has been here sometime, I have acquired the conviction that in every case the Russians are more honourable and sincere than the English. Thus it is that I consider it my duty to entreat your Highness to reject all alliance with England, and to come to to an understanding with the Russians. May God grant the Ottoman arms numberless victories, and make all the Mussulmans victorious!—CHIR ALI—Dated, 10th Moharrem, 1295 (January 19th, 1878)."

THE *Glasgow Times* remarks as follows on the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank—"An effort was made to avert the failure by appealing to the other Scotch banks, and these authorities met to consult as to whether anything could be done. Just because any calamity to one Scotch bank is calculated, in unreasoning minds, to cast a sort of shadow over the rest, we way rest assured that the managers of the other banks to whom the City of Glasgow appealed considered the case with no unfriendly feeling, but with a strong desire to render help, if help were advisable. That they were compelled to refuse assistance is the strongest proof of the depth into which the unfortunate bank has permitted itself to sink. The failure seems to be irretrievable; and all they can do is to announce their readiness to receive in the ordinary course of business and pay in full the notes of the City of Glasgow Bank. This wise course will prevent any panic similar to that which shook Glasgow to the centre in 1857, when the other banks refused to cash the notes of the Western Bank. In the case of that Bank all depositors were paid in full, with five per cent. interest; and so far as can be known at present, it may be hoped that the depositors of the City of Glasgow Bank may be equally fortunate—if the word "fortunate" can be applied to a result the remoteness of which will in some cases be itself a great hardship. The shareholders, 1,264 in number, are responsible for every penny; and the full meaning of this will be apparent when we mention that the deposits amount to fully £8,000,000. If it is in no sense a mockery to counsel patience to the depositors, it is impossible not to feel profound sympathy with the shareholders, composed of all kinds of people—men, women, and children—upon whom the disaster will fall with crushing severity. It is certain that the depositors will suffer much by delay; it is no less certain, though it is a sad thing to say, that some shareholders will be in danger of suffering absolute ruin."

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the Berlin *National Zeitung* takes an unfavourable estimate of the British military strength in India.

The European army in India numbers 64,000, the native force 128,000. The 64,000 Europeans being required to keep down 230,000,000 of mostly hostile subjects, few, if any, can be employed abroad. As to the native forces, they are very untrustworthy, being kept together only by rigorous discipline. . . . Owing, moreover, to the lack of officers, these forces cannot be increased. By the side of and opposed to the 192,000 English troops we have 264,000 men forming the contingents of the various semi-independent Princes. Hitherto prevented from united action by differences of race and state, these forces are likely to gather round Afghanistan as a common centre in case of war. Add to this that the Wahabites on the north-western border, who can send about 50,000 men into the field, are hostile to England, and that a portion of the native forces may be expected to mutiny, and the result must be very doubtful. But will there be war at all? Accustomed to show a bold front, England, as a rule, fights only if she has others to fall back upon. Wherever Russia is shown the Englishman yields, and as the Afghans are sure to hold out, having no commercial interest to compromise, it is very problematic whether the English, with no allies to fight for them in the present instance, will really have recourse to main force. By occupying Quetta, and demanding admission to a country which has never tolerated their presence, the English have provoked diplomatic defeat. They have done this at a moment when all India awaits speedy liberation from the English yoke. In the event of dividend to the Bond-holders. The Chamber then observe that if there is no such intention, it is improbable that any of the private foreshore-owners will agree to join in the proposed Trust. Is there any penalisation pervading the Government seem to indicate their opinion that if such a rate be guaranteed by Government, the foreshore-owners may be induced to accept.

16. But His Excellency in Council knows that if a minimum rate of interest were guaranteed, one of the foreshore-owners, Messrs. Sassoon, would accept the scheme of para. 9, and it is almost certain that the others would do the same. This belief is strengthened by the consideration that the scheme would then be virtually the same as the scheme which the Government of Bombay has already proposed to them, and to which they could be ultimately induced to agree. The sums for which the Government of Bombay proposes to purchase their properties will have the same effect to them as the valuations under para. 9. The bonds to be issued in payment of those sums bearing interest guaranteed provincially would have the same effect to them as the bonds bearing a minimum guaranteed interest to be issued under para. 10.

17. The Chamber of Commerce, however, as an alternative, evidently prefer the plan proposed by the Bombay Government purchasing outright. They say that they have objections to the valuations and to the constitution of the Board would be obviated, if Government revert to its original intention of acquiring by purchase the absolute ownership to the private foreshore properties. In this view the owners themselves would certainly concur.

18. The Governor in Council believes that he can, if it be desired, carry the scheme of paragraph 9, if he may guarantee a minimum rate of interest; but he would offer only 4 per cent. (the rate embodied in the Bombay Government proposals), and not the 4½ per cent. recommended by the Chamber. But it is manifest that the Bombay Government scheme will be more acceptable to the mercantile community of Bombay, and for that reason, among others, His Excellency in Council would recommend it preferentially.

19. The Governor in Council does not overlook the circumstance that on the Government of India share 4½ per cents. which was allowed after 1833, in that is a reason why the minimum on all the other shares should not be fixed at 4 per cent.

20. As the two schemes lead to much the same result, perhaps the Government of India may be pleased to support the one which will be the most acceptable locally.

21. There is, however, one particular reason for this course, to which reason His Excellency in Council begs the attention of the Government of India, which is this:

22. The scheme laid down in paragraph 9 above quoted, a special difficulty would arise out of the re-valuation of that portion of the Port Trust property called the Elphinstone Estate. The Estate was purchased by Government about eight years ago at the 85 lacs, and including money spent upon it since, but excluding the Prince's Dock, the cost price of this Estate now stands at about 212 lacs, which bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent., till 1883, after which interest is to be paid to the Government of India at 4½ per cent. The scheme described by paragraph 9 requires a valuation of all the Estates which are to be combined in the new Trust. This valuation must of course be made on the value of the present day, which differs much from the value of the property at the time when the Elphinstone Estate was purchased. It is probable that the Elphinstone Estate on this present valuation would be placed at about 150 lacs, or at a sum amount much below the original price, in which lesser amount alone it would participate in the profits of the new Trust, leaving a large difference of many lacs unprovided for, the interest of which perhaps could not be provided from the Port Funds. If it were not obtained from the Port Funds, it would be a burden (not a large burden, indeed, but so far a burden) on the provincial revenues of the Bombay Presidency according to the arrangement made in 1877. The amount, however, would not be very large, and the point is not a serious one for the consideration. But after all that passed in 1869-70, when the purchase was made, there might be objections to now making a valuation essentially differing from the valuation taken in 1869-70. This might tend to re-open controversy in some quarters outside the Port Trust. However, the Government of India will readily be able to judge the validity of such objections.

23. Moreover, though it is possible to make the valuation of the foreshore properties, yet the task is not free from embarrassment and anxiety. It is hard to find men who would be independent and yet competent for such a business. And a considerable delay might arise. Whereas the terms already proposed constitute excellent valuency and valuation which, as will be seen from the enclosures of this Despatch, is admitted by the Chamber of Commerce to be a very competent description. The terms were proposed after careful enquiry by three officers specially appointed by Government; The Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, Chief Secretary, the Hon'ble Colonel Anderson, Superintendent of Surveys, and Mr. C. B. Pritchard, Commissioner of Customs.

24. To re-capitulate then, from the experience which Government have acquired, and the information which the Chairman of the Port Trust and other Officers give, it seems clear that the best chance of throwing all the affairs of the Elphinstone Trust, is to purchase all the private properties outright by Government in the first instance. Such then is the present state of the case. The Governor in Council is most anxious to arrange this difficult affair according to the Despatch of the 18th of October. But before doing so, he reports the several considerations as above mentioned, together with what seems to be a preferable alternative. And he solicits further instructions as to what course is to be pursued.

25. Under these circumstances there seems to be a choice between only two alternatives, viz., *first*, to purchase outright the private properties paying by issue of Bonds or other public securities, and then either administering the whole concern by a Trust formed in the manner described in the Despatch of the 18th of October; or *secondly*, by forming a trust according to para. 9 of Despatch of 18th October, together with a guaranteed minimum rate of interest according to para. 10.

26. As against the first alternative, the Governor in Council still hopes that it will be found ultimately practicable, though some of the proprietors have not signified willingness to accept the terms proposed, it is probable that revised terms may be arranged with them. This done, there seems no doubt of the feasibility of a general Trust in the manner desired by the Secretary of State. Also the Government of Bombay will be able to guarantee from its provincial finances the interest on the whole Capital outlay in the manner proposed by the Government of India in the correspondence of 1877.

27. But if this alternative cannot be allowed, then the second alternative, though quite practicable, will cause some inconvenience as regards the valuation of the Elphinstone property, and also as regards the valuation of the other properties, and will not be so simple and easy of execution as the first alternative.

28. In case the Government of Bombay should be instructed to proceed on the first alternative, I am to submit the following suggestions:—

The terms of purchasing the properties were as follows:—

1.	Mazagon and Frere Company	16 lacs.
2.	Frere Land Company	9 ,,
3.	Sassoon Dock Company	20 ,,
4.	Colaba Company	10 ,,
5.	Apollo Press Company (Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy)	4½ ,,
(1.)	Was for the greater portion of the Estate.	
(2.)	The whole of the property.	
(3.)	The whole of the property.	
(4.)	The whole of the property.	
(5.)	The whole of the property.	

29. The Directors of the Colaba Company have now submitted an offer, subject to the confirmation of their share-holders, which they say is final on their part. They argue that it is not fair to them to take up their wharfage rights only, as their bunders are useless except for the purpose of wharfage. They consider that Government should take up the whole of their basins, bunders, wharf-walls, cranes, and other buildings, and should pay for them, and for the use of the roads of approach. They also state that it is not equitable to pay for their wharfage rights at twenty-five years' purchase of their present net revenue, Rs. 40,000 per annum, as some ten years ago it used to be about Rs. 80,000 per annum. Further that Government should pay them for depriving them for ever of the privilege of constructing docks or piers or extending their bunders further into the harbour. And that Government should also take into consideration that their land estate will probably fall in value when they have no control over the harbour frontage.

30. They have offered to make over all these rights for the sum of 18 lacs of rupees in Port Trust Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. His Excellency in Council admits that there is some ground for their claims, and, though he is of opinion that the price named is high, especially as the value is diminished by the privileges granted to some of the Press Companies on the estate, he does not think it so unreasonable as to preclude its acceptance. There are some conditions attached which Government will endeavour to modify by negotiations. But it is so important to close with this Company, which will give the Port Trust complete control over the whole foreshore south of Mazagon Pier and over the whole of the foreign trade, and will in all probability render the success of the Prince's Dock quite certain; the Government proposes to accept this offer as it stands, if they are unable to obtain any modification in the minor details.

31. The Mazagon and Frere Companies have also submitted their proposals which are now under consideration. Government offered 25 lacs to these two Companies, and think that they probably might have accepted the offer if made to them some two years ago or at some former period, but they have now secured a fair portion of the trade, especially in cotton, and the chief proprietors have made a considerable sum lately in speculations (in opium); they are, therefore, holding out for better terms, and, after due consideration, His Excellency in Council is willing to meet their views as far as practicable. Government do not doubt that they will be able eventually to agree to some which are not unreasonable, considering the large amount of ground and water frontage, that will be acquired, viz., over 700,000 square yards of land, with harbour frontage, and rights to extend reclamation and construct docks, &c., within their own limit.

32. A definite offer has been made to the Sassoon Company and to the Apollo Press Company, and as the offer has been accepted, though very reluctantly by the Sassoon Company, Government consider that they ought at once to close these transactions, and take possession of the properties, say, on the 1st of November. They, therefore, solicit that the Government of India will authorize them to do this. Government also ask sanction to take possession of the shares of the Colaba Company on the terms proposed, if they cannot obtain any modification as soon as the share-holders have ratified those terms. And they further ask sanction to close with the Mazagon and Frere and others. The draft of this Bill should be submitted for previous examination by the Government of India, in order to ensure the sufficiency of the financial security that it will offer to the Imparial and Provincial Revenues; and deal with the small properties between the Frere Company and Sewree. These properti s can be taken up under their lessee, or by the Land Acquisition Act, as may be most convenient.

34. The result of those measures will be that Government will play to—

Mazagon and Frere Company	...	30 lacs
Colaba Company	...	18 ,,
Sassoon Dock Company	...	20 ,,
Jamsetjee Bhunder Company	...	4½ ,,
Other properties, say,	...	4½ ,,
making a total of...		77 ,,

which is within the amount of 80 lacs His Excellency in Council anticipated he would have to pay, and for which he solicited sanction in the letter of 11th July 1877. The above sum of 77 lacs is not to be paid in cash or in Government securities at 97 as originally proposed, but in Port Trust Bonds, the probable value of which the foreshore-owners have calculated as only 90, which bonds are to be paid at par, thus entailing on them an immediate loss of from 5 to 10 per cent. on the amount nominally paid to them.

35. In a matter of this kind, when it was known that Government intended to purchase the whole of the foreshore, and when negotiations to this end were entered into with five large Companies, it was inevitable that the owners would demand liberal treatment, and it was hardly to be expected that all would contentedly accept the first offer made to them, especially as the value of such properties cannot be definitively and certainly fixed at certain rates per square yard. The only true value of such land and rights is the price that the buyer thinks it worth while to give, and that the seller is willing to take. And as there is every probability of that total outlay being within the estimated sum of 80 lacs, His Excellency in Council hopes that Government of India will permit him to carry to a successful conclusion these negotiations which are at present suspended.

36. But if neither of these two alternatives, viz., *first* to purchase outright and then form a combined trust, or *second*, to form such Trust with a guaranteed minimum rate of interest, can be allowed, then the Governor in Council fears that there will be no resource but to leave matters alone and to continue the competition which now exists, and which is fruitful of much evil to the owners of private properties and upon Government, causes trouble and expense to the trading interests of this city and port, and precludes the Government of Bombay from guaranteeing the Government of India the interest on the capital outlay of the Elphinstone property.

37. The proposals of the Government of Bombay then may be summarized thus:—

I.—To purchase outright for Government from the private foreshore-owners for a sum not exceeding 77 lacs.

II.—To pay the above sum in bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest guaranteed by Bombay Provincial Finance.

III.—To form the properties thus acquired and the property now vested in the Port Trust into a new combined Trust.

IV.—To maintain for the purposes of the new Trust the existing valuation of the Elphinstone property.

V.—To administer the new Trust by a Board, in which the existing Port Trust, the present foreshore-owners, and the mercantile community shall all be represented.

In reply to this it is to say that what is regarded by the Government of India as the fundamental condition of the Secretary of State's assent to the transaction, in any shape, appears to have been overlooked in the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in this very important matter: viz., that the purchase money should be settled at once by the Governor in Council to the following extract from paragraph 6 of Lord Salisbury's Despatch of the 18th October 1877:—

"In reply I am to say that what is regarded by the Government of India as the fundamental condition of the Secretary of State's assent to the transaction, in any shape, appears to have been overlooked in the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in this very important matter: viz., that the purchase money should be settled at once by the Governor in Council to the following extract from paragraph 6 of Lord Salisbury's Despatch of the 18th October 1877:—

"Extract from a letter from the Government of India (Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce), to the Government of Bombay, No. 516, dated 8th October 1878.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 744 P., dated the 24th August last, reporting the action taken by the Government of Bombay towards giving effect to the scheme proposed in the confidential Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 330, dated the 18th October 1877, for the improvement of the financial position of the Bombay Port Trust, and for its future management.

2. The difficulties which have been experienced, and which are anticipated, in carrying out the scheme in question, are fully and clearly set forth in your letter; and two alternative proposals are submitted, viz., (1) to purchase outright the foreshore properties owned by private companies and individuals, paying by the issue of bonds or other public securities, and then to administer the whole concern by a Trust formed in the manner described in the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 18th October 1877; or (2) to form a Trust in accordance with paragraph 9 of the same Despatch, together with a guaranteed minimum rate of interest according to paragraph 10.

3. The second of these alternative proposals, although quite practicable, will, it is apprehended, cause some inconvenience as regards the valuation of the Elphinstone properties, and will not be so simple and easy of execution as the first, which, it is stated, will be more acceptable to the parties concerned, and to the mercantile community generally, a larger nominal payment being required, which is recommended by the Government of Bombay.

4. The proposals of the Government of Bombay are thus summarised in the 35th paragraph of your latter:—

I.—To purchase outright for Government from the private foreshore-owners for a sum not exceeding 77 lacs.

II.—To pay the above sum in bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, guaranteed from the Bombay Provincial Finance.

III.—To form the properties thus acquired, and the property now vested in the Port Trust, into a new combined Trust.

IV.—To maintain for the purposes of the new Trust the existing valuation of the Elphinstone property.

V.—To administer the new Trust by a Board, in which the existing Port Trust, the present foreshore-owners, and the mercantile community shall all be represented.

5. In reply I am to say that what is regarded by the Government of India as the fundamental condition of the Secretary of State's assent to the transaction, in any shape, appears to have been overlooked in the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in this very important matter: viz., that the purchase money should be settled at once by the Governor in Council to the following extract from paragraph 6 of Lord Salisbury's Despatch of the 18th October 1877:—

6. In reply I am to say that what is regarded by the Government of India as the fundamental condition of the Secretary of State's assent to the transaction, in any shape, appears to have been overlooked in the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in this very important matter: viz., that the purchase money should be settled at once by the Governor in Council to the following extract from paragraph 6 of Lord Salisbury's Despatch of the 18th October 1877:—

I am to suggest for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council that the sums ultimately to be fixed as payable for the properties to be acquired, and the rate of interest of guarantee, should, in the first instance, be omitted, to be filled in when the Bill has been generally accepted, and the public discussions have shown that the Secretary of State's condition would be complied with. The Bill might also be looked upon as avowedly introduced to enable this discussion to take place, and therefore to be open to modification in its details as it passed through the Council.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, October 4.)

AN evasive answer has been received from Russia as to her policy in Afghanistan.

The semi-official Russian papers state that Russia will not prepare for any enterprise in conjunction with Afghanistan.

Uncertainty prevails whether the English Government have approved or negatived the idea of an immediate advance on Cabul.

Lord Lawrence has written a letter to the *Times* strongly condemning the new frontier policy.

Mr. Fawcett, in a letter to the *Daily News*, has vehemently protested against charging India with the cost of the Afghan war, and there is reason to believe that the Cabinet will decide that England shall be partially chargeable.

There are rumours of Parliament meeting, in the event of an Afghan war, in November, to the second day of which month it is now prorogued.

The text of a private treaty between Russia and Turkey has been published.

The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina proceeds more rapidly, and armed resistance to the Austrians seems nearly to have ceased.

The resignation of the Hungarian Finance Minister is a proof of the internal difficulties in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, caused by the Treaty of San Stefano.

It is denied that there are any differences between the Austrian and Italian Governments.

The military budget of France for next year is estimated at £23,000,000.

Sir A. H. Layard has had a long interview with the Sultan, and there are rumours in England of a new Turkish loan.

The quarterly revenue returns show that the expectations of the Government have not been fulfilled either as regards Customs or Excise.

English commerce has sustained a great shock in the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, which was followed by the suspension of payment of Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., East India merchants of Leadenhall-street.

It is stated that negotiations are still going on between the Vatican and Berlin.

OBITUARY.—Sir Thos. Biddulph; Sir Rich. Sutton, Bart; General Sir H. Bentinck, K.C.B.; Dr. James Watson, M.D.; Rev. Mr. Justice Keogh; Lord F. Gordon-Hallyburton, G.C.H.; Mr. M'Donnell, Q.C.; Mr. H. Prendergast, Q.C.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

(Special Telegram, Pall Mall Gazette.)

BERLIN, Friday.—Of the 1,400 millions of roubles which Russia claims from the Porte as war indemnity, it is proposed that payment shall be exacted in money of only 200 millions. The remaining 1,200 millions are to be allowed for as having been paid by the cession of territory. But the Russian Government demands payment in money of the whole sum, which is made up of two claims of 100 millions each—one on behalf of the Government, the other on behalf of Russian merchants who have suffered loss by the war. In addition to the above-named indemnity, Russia demands that the Porte shall repay to the Danube Commission half a million of francs expended in removing obstacles from the bed of the river and restoring its navigableness.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The Emperor William's return to Berlin has been postponed, in consequence of his physician's advice that he should spend a short time longer as "after cure" at Wiesbaden.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—There were 51 deaths from yellow fever in this city yesterday and eight at Vicksburg.

THE WALKING MATCH IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Up to midnight O'Leary had accomplished 319 miles against 279 registered for Hughes.

THE SCULLING MATCH IN CANADA.

LACHINE, (Canada), Oct. 4.—The official account of the sculling match between Courtney and Hanlon states that Hanlon won by a length and a quarter. The time was 36 min. 25 secs.

THE BERLIN TREATY.

CAPTAIN J. C. ARDAGH, C.B., R.E., who recently accompanied the Plenipotentiaries to Berlin, has left England for Bulgaria on special service in connection with the delimitation of the boundary under the Berlin Treaty.

Lieutenant F. R. de Wolski, R.E., has been selected to perform a similar duty in Eastern Roumelia.

Captain Murray, 61st Regiment, has also been appointed a Boundary Commissioner.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 4th October.

4th Dragoon Guards, Lieut Townsend to be Captain.
6th Dragoon Guards, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Clarke retires on half-pay.
6th Dragoons, Lieut Long to be Second Lieut.
12th Lancers, Lieut Mansel-Pleydell to be Captain.
17th Lancers, Supernumerary Major Gonne to be Lieut-Colonel. Sub-Lieut Steele to be Lieut.
Grenadier Guards, Lieut and Captain Kenyon-Slaney to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut Paget resigns his Commission.
Coldstream Guards, Captain and Lieut-Colonel Goff retires on a pension. Lieut and Captain Bruce to be Captain and Lieut-Colonel. Sub-Lieut Surtees to be Lieut.
1st Foot, Lieut Birkbeck to be second Lieut.
2nd Foot, Lieut Gosselin to be Captain.
6th Foot, Lieut Godfrey to be Second Lieut.
7th Foot, Second Lieut Staniland, from the 105th Foot, to be Second Lieut. Second Lieut Wood, from the 33rd Foot, to be Second Lieut.
10th Foot, Lieut Booth to be Captain, Lieut Combe to be Second Lieut.
12th Foot, Lieut Irwin to be Captain.
13th Foot, Lieut O'Donnell to be Second Lieut on augmentation.
16th Foot, Lieut Cole-Hamilton to be Second Lieut.
17th Foot, Sub-Lieut Justice to be Lieut, Sub-Lieut. Carleton to be Lieut, Sub-Lieut Roberts to be Lieut, Sub-Lieut Gordon to be Lieutenant.
18th Foot, Major and Bt Lieut-Col Gregorie to be Lieut, Colonel, vice Brevt Colonel Dillion, placed on half-pay. Captain and Brevet Major Toppin to be Major. Lieut Le Breton to be Capt. Lieut Simpson to be Captain.
20th Foot, Captain Byng to be Captain.
21st Foot, Supernumerary Rose to be Captain.

The following notification to be substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of 20th August, 1878:—Lieut Meares to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut now Captain) A J O Pollock, who has resigned that appointment.

22nd Foot, Lieut Neville to be Second Lieut.
23rd Foot, Supernumerary Captain and Brevet Major Twyford to be Captain.
24th Foot, Lieut Gosselin to be Second Lieut.
26th Foot, Lieut Winter to be Captain. Lieut Dougherty to be Captain.
28th Foot, Sub-Lieut Pilkington to be Lieut.
31st Foot, Lieut Gillman to be Second Lieut.
37th Foot, Lieut Montgomery to be Second Lieut.
42nd Foot, Captain Moore retires on a pension. Lieut Wanchope to be Captain.
43rd Foot, Sub-Lieut Widdicombe to be Lieut.
48th Foot, Lieut Fair to be Instructor of Musketry.
50th Foot, Lieut Robinson to be Captain.
51st Foot, Lieut Seppings to be Captain.
53rd Foot, Lieut Hamilton, to be Second Lieut.
54th

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.

MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

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Sizes No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	20	22	24	28	34	40	46	56	62	68	86	108
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A. E. I. in monogram. Rs. 15 to 22.

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GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

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A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.

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Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

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AT

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WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having left or are leaving India, their instruments are offered at very low prices as under—

Broadwood mahogany square, 6½ octaves, metal pin plate and tension bars ..... Rs. 350
Do. Semi-grand—Compass F to G, pin plate and tension bars 450
Collard Rosewood Semi-grand—Compass F to F, with metal tension bars and metal pin plate 500
Sympathetic Pianoforte, solid mahogany (in use for about six months), 7 octaves 795
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 7 octaves 680

A fresh shipment to hand of the cheapest "COTTAGE PIANO," specially constructed for India.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

This Cottage Piano is constructed for the Indian climate by well-known English Manufacturers, whose name is sufficient guarantee as to solidity and good workmanship. It is made in a solid Canadian Walnut Case, with extra metal pin plate, bolted and screwed; perfect Check Action, Trichord Treble, new *Celeste Pedal*, and all the latest improvements. The Hammers, parts of action, &c., are all secured. The Compass is 7 octaves from A to A.

Price Nett Cash Rs. 375—Packing Case extra.

TUNING AND HIRE OF PIANOFORTES AT SPECIAL LOW RATES

HARMONIUMS AND AMERICAN ORGANS.

HARMONIUMS BY ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves ..... Rs. 100
" Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers 120
" " " " " Broad Reed, superior Finish 140
" " " " " Expression Stop 160
Solid Mahogany Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior Finish 180
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned 200
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, handsomely carved consoles, size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in. height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu Base.—Cor Anglais, Burdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Bourdine, Forte, TREBLE.—Flute, Clarionette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and soundness of tone, and diminishes the chance of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ..... Nett Cash. 807

Harmonium "Expressif."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with seven Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ..... Rs. 250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, " " " " 300
In Oak Case, Stops, Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, " " " " 300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, " " " " 350
In Ebony and Gold " " " " 500

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep, 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops ..... Net Cash Rs. 400
Solid Walnut-wood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 stops—Flute, Lieblich Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ..... Net Cash Rs. 803

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

Portable, Four-Octave, Single Reed, with Automatic Swell, Improved Bellows, Two Pedals, Improved Reed Valves, Walnut Case ..... Rs. 300
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell; Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case ..... Cash, Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft. 3 in.; Height, 3 ft. 7 in; Depth, 2 ft.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop. Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..... Price Rs. 750

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Length, 2 ft. 10 in; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in.; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell ..... Price Rs. 300
BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 ft. 9 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in.; Height, 3 ft. 2 in. New STYLE! (Extra Case, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I., Forte II ..... Price Rs. 450
Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II ..... Price Rs. 600

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ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

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(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid,)

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices, 3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street; Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
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Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

BORDEAUX—Red.

In Bottle.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
31	3 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON ..... (After Dinner Wines)	32 8	3 4 0
26 4	2 8 4	" RAUZAN ..... (After Dinner Wines)	27 8	2 9 8
23 8	2 5 8	" PALMER ..... (After Dinner Wines)	24 8	2 6 8
20 8	2 2 8	" LA ROSE ..... (After Dinner Wines)	21 8	2 3 8
17 12	1 9 12	ST. JULIEN ..... (After Dinner Wines)	18 8	1 9 8
15 12	1 7 12	CANTENAC ..... (After Dinner Wines)	16 8	1 8 8
14 0	1 5 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	14 8	1 6 8
11 8	1 3 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast	12 0	1 4 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. for Cup	11 8	...

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.			46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
254	4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
228	8	CANTENAC	142
181	4	ST. ESTEPHE	195
131	12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

BORDEAUX—White.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
22 8	2 4 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour, Red	23 8	2 5 8
17 12	1 9 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	18 8	2 0 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

30 8	3 2 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	3 4 0
25 0	2 6 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	2 8 0
21 0	2 3 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	2 4 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavour	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

BURGUNDY—White.

25 0	2 6 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, superior	26 0	2 8 0
16 12	1 8 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	1 9 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.

Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.		Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
	We call special attention to these—	
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1. rare, old ..... gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior ..... black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry ..... black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale ..... black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA ..... red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium ..... yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry ..... pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE ..... white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour ..... yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, R. I., very superior ..... black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, excellent Wine ..... red seal	32 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		CREDIT. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
42 4	1 23 0	2 38 12	4 68 8	Vino Puro	44	134	260	510
38 4	1 12 4	2 15 8	4 23 8	Manzanilla	40	122	234	460
35 8	1 10 4	2 00 4	3 87 12	Yellow Seal	37	113	217	420
34 8	1 9 4	1 89 4	3 51 12	Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
32 12	1 7 12	1 51 8	2 97 12	White Seal	34	86	163	320

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical.
Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
48 0	5 0 12	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	50 0	5 3 0
47 0	5 0 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	5 2 0
39 12	...	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales" per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	4 3 0	PINK DRY SPARKLING	42 0	4 4 5
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

42 0	4 4 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	4 6 8
32 12	3 5 0	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34 0	3 6 8
28 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine	30 0	...
42 0	4 4 8	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	4 6 8
32 12	3 5 0	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	3 6 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

6 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	" MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	30 0	32 0
24 8	26 0	" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	" LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavour	31 0	33 0

PORT.

35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALID'S full-bodied, gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	AN EXCELLENT WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	St. MARTIN'S MALAGA, SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Duty paid prices are :—

Per doz. Rs. a.			Per doz. Rs. a.
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	25 8
13 4	" in Flasks		13 12
8 0	" Half Flasks		8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	**	27 8
14 4	" in Flasks		14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	" in Flasks		16 0
32 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	****	34 0
17 4	" in Flasks		18 0
42 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		44 0
21 4	ROM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8	" fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELDEN GIN		22 0
24 12	WHISKY, Scotch, fine old extra quality		25 8
22 4	" Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		23 0
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
17 8	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 0

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
13 12	Cognac, * * * *	14 4
11 14	" * * *	12 4
10 0	" * *	10 4
9 8	" *	9 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ..... Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 " ..... " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " ..... " 4 0 "
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
46 8	4 8 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	5 0 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW	6 0	...
50 4	5 4 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	52 0	5 6 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0	...
37 0	3 9 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	4 0
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	..	28

July, 1878.

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T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue ...	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	,,	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,,	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	,,	33	0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3	0

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18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
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Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

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Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
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It retains its whiteness under all conditions.
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Will never blister.
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CASH'S PATENT FRICTION TOWELS. Brown, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 per dozen. White, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 ,,
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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Steam Manufactories at Stamsund and Kabelvang, Lofoten Islands, Norway.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Standard, 13th May, 1872, in an article on "Lofoten Islands in the Season," says:—"In these Islands, when no sun is seen above the horizon, and night lasts nearly 24 hours, the tourist who braves the perils of the short but stormy passage will encounter a strange scene. Though deserted in the summer, these islands swarm with some 20,000 men in the winter, attracted by the cod fish, which arrive in millions every January to spawn. The take for the season just over has been 17,000,000 fish, which is below the average. After the fishery, the most interesting features of the islands are Mr. PETER MOLLER'S manufactories for his well known tasteless COD LIVER OIL, where thousands of barrels of the most delicate livers undergo a series of operations for about two months. The virtue of his mode of operating is its producing the oil in its natural state of purity without refinement, just as it is found in the fish while living, possessing qualities surprisingly pleasant to those accustomed to associate an synonymous nasty taste and cod liver oil. The great secret of the excellence of his oil is absolute cleanliness in manufacture, and exclusive use of fresh livers, removed from the fish immediately it is taken, rendering it as tasteless as the best olive oil. It is painful to think that the fishermen among themselves, and amid a scene of filth, make inferior sorts of oil from the stale livers; but this oil is generally known in the market by its very nauseous flavour."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is produced exclusively from selected livers of the finest quality, the Lofoten fishery possessing facilities which appertain to no other fishing ground in the world for the absolute exclusion of all putrid, unhealthy, and poor livers.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, being produced from such exceptional material by the process of which Mr. Peter Moller is the inventor, is entirely free from the objections and disadvantages so well known in other oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL therefore is distinguished by the utter absence of the nauseous taste and offensive odour usual in Cod Liver Oil. Its consequent easy digestibility makes superfluous the admixture of other ingredients used for improving ordinary oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has received the Only and First Awards at all the great Exhibitions of England and the Continent, and beaten its competitors at the following Exhibitions, receiving the Only Prize Medal.

MEDALS, the Only Ones Awarded:—London International Exhibition, 1862—Paris International Exhibition, 1867—Bergen, 1865—Christiania National Exhibition, 1871—Dramm

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1878.

FAILURE OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

(*The Times*, Oct. 3.)

Our Glasgow correspondent telegraphed last night:—

"The resolution of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank to stop payment, which was known to only a few persons on Monday evening, fell with woeful suddenness on the commercial community of Glasgow yesterday. Among the various joint-stock banks which are established in Scotland, none occupied a more favourable place in the estimation of the public than did the City of Glasgow. With the small trading community especially it was regarded as one of the safest sources of investment to be met with, and among the shopkeeping class there are few who did not do more or less business with what was considered as the peculiarly local bank. The other banks, of course, have all good connections in Glasgow, but no doubt, partly from its name the City of Glasgow was preferred by the majority of small business people; as a consequence, the collapse has fallen very severely on our well-to-do tradespeople, though they alone, if reports are to be believed, are not the only sections of society which are involved. Many of our most substantial merchants are deeply concerned, and already rumours are rife of stoppages on a gigantic scale, such as have not been heard of since the unfortunate times of Western Bank notoriety. It appears that the stoppage, though it has come most unexpectedly on the general public, was not unlooked-for in certain quarters. Last week a rumour was current here that a Scotch bank was not in a good way, but no one gave credence to the story, and even when the name of the bank was mentioned the report met with little acceptance. Only some few weeks back, at the usual half-yearly meeting of the shareholders, a large dividend was declared,—a proceeding which gave no sign of unhealthiness; and no later than Monday, as showing the confidence which was placed in the stability of the concern, the stock was quoted in the market at £225. The last report of the directors gives the following state of last year's business:—The balance brought forward at the credit of profit and loss account from the provisions year amounted to £18,501 from which falls to be deducted income-tax on dividend paid to shareholders in accordance with the resolution of the last annual meeting, £1,500, leaving the sum brought forward, £17,001; the balance at the credit of profit and loss account for the year ending the 5th of June last amounted to £125,094, making a total of £142,095, from which the directors recommended, first, that a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, free of income-tax, should be declared payable in August last and February next, amounting to £120,000; second, that the whole of the recent defalcation at the Bank of Mona should be written off, amounting to £8,873; third, that the balance should be carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account for next year—£13,222; total, £142,095, leaving the reserve fund as at present, £450,000. The first official intimation of how matters stood was made at a meeting of bank managers held yesterday evening in the Bank of Scotland premises, Edinburgh. After deliberation on the report of the accountant of the City Bank, which was submitted, all were satisfied that it was impossible for them to assist. They intimated this to the deputation of the directors and the manager of the Glasgow Bank, and thereupon the latter at once stated that they could not continue without assistance, and they must resolve that on Wednesday they would not open their doors. Upon this the other banks, for the public interest, and with the view of sustaining as far as possible the credit of the country, resolved to accept the notes of the City of Glasgow in the ordinary course of business when presented. This wise course will prevent, it is hoped, any panic similar to that which shook Glasgow to the centre in 1857, when the other banks refused to cash the notes of the Western Bank. In the case of that bank all depositors were paid in full, with 5 per cent. interest, and so far as can be known at present it may be hoped that the depositors in the City of Glasgow may be equally fortunate, if the word 'fortunate' can be applied to a result the remoteness of which will in some cases be itself a great hardship. The shareholders are responsible for every penny, and the full meaning of this will be apparent when it is mentioned that the deposits amount to fully £8,000,000. The bank is composed of 1,264 partners, with a paid-up capital of £1,000,000, and an authorized note circulation of £72,921. For many years past dividends of 9 to 12 per cent. have been paid, and the price of the £100 shares has reached close upon £240. The directors of the bank are Messrs. John Stewart, Robert Salmond, Lewis Potter, John Innes Wright, William Taylor, Henry Inglis, and R. S. Stronach. Mr. Stronach is also manager of the bank.

"The stopping, as already stated, naturally caused considerable excitement in the City, and all this morning there was a crowd round the closed doors of the bank office in Virginia-street. The constables in the vicinity of the various offices of the bank were instructed by the Chief Constable to inform people coming with City Bank notes that they could be cashed at the other banks, and also to say to inquirers that it is believed the depositors will ultimately be settled with. A large number of the notes have been changed for gold at the other banks. At the Royal buildings, too, the excitement was very great. The news came like a thunderbolt to thousands of business people in their homes this morning. There was quite a rush to business, each man more anxious than another to get some one to talk over the matter with.

"The Stock-Exchange opened with a serious panic. After a time the tone much improved, and after official hours the tone was even firmer, considerable orders coming from the south for Scotch stocks, which tended to improve prices. No transactions were recorded in Bank shares. The iron brokers under the circumstances wisely arranged to hold no meeting. A meeting of the directors of the bank was held in the course of the day, and it was agreed to at once place the books in the hands of a well known firm of accountants. Suspensions and rumours of suspension consequent on the stoppage of the bank are everywhere rife, but of course nothing definite can be stated. Rather a strange bit of gossip is floating about the Exchange. The bank has, it is said, been liberal in its advances, and one local firm who do a very extensive trade with Australia, are said to have received £1,400,000 in this way. From the list of shareholders it is seen that a large amount of the stock is held in trust for minors and by women, who, it may be supposed, have invested their all in the shares, as affording a safe investment and a regular income in the dividend. During the last ten years the number of shareholders has very greatly increased. Large holders have, it is stated, been selling out, and the stock has been gradually going out of the market in smaller lots. The state of matters at the head office to-day is in striking contrast with the appearance yesterday. In place of the stir and bustle a sort of funereal solemnity prevails. Everyone goes about on tiptoe fashion, and conversation scarcely rises above a whisper, and hardly any business is being done. Payment of bills due is being taken, but the billers are not particularly pressed. Touching the matter of employes, it may be mentioned that in the head office there are some 80 clerks, and at the 133 branches the average is five in each, so that the suspension will affect about 750 persons. Like the general public, the officials in the branch offices knew nothing of the suspension till this morning, but instructions had been sent to the whole of the district agents, in time to reach them before the usual opening hour this morning, to keep the books closed."

In a later telegram our Correspondent says:—

"The Stock Exchange was busy this afternoon, but just before the close the feeling which had been prevalent among the members was intensified by the rumour that two Lancashire banks were, it was feared, in trouble; and should this unfortunately be the case, it may seriously interfere with Glasgow relations. North British Stock was unusually depressed, partly owing to the fact that, as the City of Glasgow were the company's bankers, it is stated that some difficulty may arise as to the payment of the dividends, which are now about due. It is expected, however, that this will be satisfactorily arranged by the other Scotch banks. Under the company's account it seems that all shareholders who have sold out within 12 months are liable to be called upon in the event of the present holders of the stock being unable to meet the demand made upon them, and this will involve a considerable number besides the published shareholders. All over the West of Scotland the suspension has caused the greatest excitement. In several towns the City of Glasgow did a very large business. In some instances the banks were besieged by parties who would have nothing but gold, and the panic was so great among some of the smaller merchants that they would not accept a bank-note of any kind. A little explanation, however, sufficed to renew confidence. Even in the city some old ladies were observed to be going home well laden with the gold which they had withdrawn from some of the banks. Among the many little items which have come to light as showing the inconvenience which will be caused by this untoward event, it may be mentioned that a few days ago a man lodged £5,000 in the bank with the view of starting a new branch of business. The crash has entirely paralysed him, and unless some of the other banks come to his rescue he will be at a complete standstill. Another tradesman put £800 into the Bank on Tuesday, being all the ready cash he had in his possession, and this, too, is, of course, locked up. It is even said that some Government servants are in a bad fix, inasmuch as the money for the salaries of the Government officials had been received about a week ago, and the gentleman who is responsible paid the money into the City of Glasgow Bank; and as it is due to the clerks to-morrow, he is rather in an unlucky position. There are also other gentlemen who only a day or two ago put money into the bank, and these are all in perplexity as to what they are to do. In the midst of all this calamity a cheering ray comes in the offer of Mr. Henry Leck, a probable candidate for the Ayr Burghs, who has offered to subscribe 1,000 guineas to any fund which may be started in aid of the sufferers by the calamity."

Our Edinburgh Correspondent telegraphs:—

"The announcement of the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank caused a good deal of excitement in Edinburgh to-day, and forms the subject of conversation among all classes. The head office in Hanover-street was open for the payment of bills that were due, but closed for general business. On the door was a placard with the intimation —'Bank closed, October 2, 1878.' A crowd assembled in front of the office in the morning, but soon dispersed. The failure made scarcely any difference in the ordinary business done by the other banks, although some people showed a desire to get rid of the notes of the City of Glasgow Bank. The acceptance of the notes by the other banks has no doubt, tended greatly to allay anxiety on the part of the general public. In the course of the day a large quantity of gold was sent from the head offices of the banks in Edinburgh to their branches in the provinces for the purpose of meeting any extra demand that might be made upon them. A considerable number of the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank reside in Edinburgh and the neighbourhood."

(*The Times*, Oct. 4.)

Our Glasgow Correspondent telegraphed last night:—

"Though the excitement over the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank has somewhat abated, there is still, and there cannot fail to be for some time yet, considerable anxiety in commercial circles as to the ultimate effects of the disaster. A glance at the list shows that the parties chiefly concerned, and on whom the weight of the calamity will fall, are small merchants, divines, and doctors of medicine, none of whom can be classed among the wealthy, and very many of whom had invested their savings of a life time, tempted by the high rate of remuneration in the shape of the dividends that have been current for a number of years. In the case of the Western Bank the association with the concern of the Bairds was a fortunate circumstance for the other body of shareholders; but as regards the City Bank, so far as is known, there are no wealthy directors or shareholders to bear the brunt of the calamity and save the depositors from ultimate loss. That loss in any circumstances will be entailed on the depositors now is not thought likely, but, at the same time, it is worthy of note that those competent to form an opinion are not too hopeful on the subject, and say, looking to the substantial position of those on whom the public can fall back, it would be unwise for depositors to create great expectations.

"It is noted that the Caledonian Bank Company are shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank to the extent of four shares, so that in that way the position of depositors is greatly strengthened, as the Caledonian Bank will rank along with the other shareholders until the last farthing is paid.

"It is reported on reliable authority that several disagreeable results may be looked for to-morrow or next day. One or two firms in the city are said to be responsible to the bank to the extent of six millions. The largest is in to the amount of £2,200,000; the next is somewhere about £1,700,000; and the third is placed at £1,300,000; while the others are for smaller sums. The largest of these firms is said to be secured in land in the Colonies in connexion with the improvement of which the money was, to a very large extent, obtained, and, although it may be difficult to realize at once, it is expected that all will be right, and it is hoped that the other Scotch banks will take over the estate. One of the most influential firms in the corn trade is also said to be in difficulty, though in some quarters the rumour is denied. Notwithstanding the contradiction given to the reports circulated yesterday that some Lancashire banks were involved, it was maintained on the Stock Exchange to-day that there was too good foundation for the report, which, if it should prove true, will have the effect of seriously injuring some Glasgow connexions. Regarding the East Indian firms it is feared that more than one must succumb to the pressure. The liabilities of the bank are estimated at £10,000,000, those of the Western Bank were over £8,000,000, and it is said that the assets in the case of the latter were more favourable actually than those of the City Bank are likely to prove; and, indeed, it is feared, when full disclosures are made regarding the connexions and transactions of the bank, that greater excitement than has yet existed will prevail.

"An advertisement has been issued by the secretary of the bank to the effect that the directors have resolved to call a meeting of the shareholders on the earliest possible day for the purpose of submitting a balance of the bank's accounts.

"At a meeting of the Glasgow Town Council to-day it was suggested that the Lord Provost should ask a conference with the managers of the whole banking establishments of Scotland in order to arrange for the transfer to their banks of the deposits on such portion of the deposits from the City Bank as they might consider safe, so as to unlock a portion of the large amount of money which is included in the open accounts and deposit receipts in the City Bank. In this way facilities would be afforded to parties to meet their engagements. His lordship promised to consider the matter, and, if necessary, said he would take the advice of a few gentlemen of such standing that they might be able not only to form a better opinion than himself on the subject but who would be willing to act with him."

Our Edinburgh Correspondent telegraphed:—

"The failure of the City of Glasgow Bank still continues to be the chief topic of conversation in Edinburgh, but the anxiety seems to be allayed. There was nothing in connexion with the business of the banks to-day worthy of note, except that a larger demand for accommodation was asked than on the previous day by persons who had been accustomed to deal with the City of Glasgow Bank. At the Stock Exchange business was firmer, and railway shares recovered from the depression. His lordship promised still further mitigating the inconvenience arising from the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank, the banks have had under consideration the practicability of arranging for making the deposits partially available. The matter, however, is attended by certain difficulties arising from the very large number of the small deposits, and the decision may, therefore, be delayed for a few days. A meeting of the bank directors was held here to-night with reference to this subject."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The stoppage of the City Bank cannot but be viewed as a national calamity, and, as such, it behoves every member of the community not involved in the catastrophe, and who have means to spare, at once to step forward in favour of the widow and orphans who have had their means of subsistence taken from them.

I will not stop here to inquire as to the causes which have led to this dire event in the commercial history of Scotland, but I cannot refrain from expressing my decided conviction that it has arisen solely from the reckless and incompetent conduct of those intrusted with the direction and management of the bank's affairs for many years past.

I was at one time a shareholder in the bank, but from what came under my observation I was satisfied that there was something radically wrong in the management, and this induced me to dispose of my shares about five years ago, and I advised my relatives and friends to follow my example. I have no hesitation in affirming that if the directors had taken the same means to acquire information as to the true position of the bank as I did, this calamity, though it could not have been averted, might have been greatly mitigated. For this neglect the directors are highly culpable, and no apology or excuse as to hoping for better times can relieve them from their responsibility to the shareholders and the public as to their proper discharge of duty.

It has been our boast in bygone years that the affairs of the Scotch banks had in their management and direction gentlemen of undoubted character and ability. This has enabled these valuable institutions to benefit the great industrial and commercial interests of the country, and we cannot be too grateful that at the present moment we have in the other banks such a body of managers and directors whose ability and reputation are a sufficient guarantee that their affairs will be wisely administered. The shareholders and the public need not be under any alarm as to the remaining banks; they are even more secure that a really bad banking concern can no longer disturb the monetary arrangements of the country.

Out of gratitude for an escape from the list of shareholders and as a mark of sympathy with them, I hope that not a day will be lost in opening a subscription for the helpless class of shareholders, and I freely offer 1,000 guineas as my contribution in aid of this object.—I am yours truly,

HENRY LECK.

Hollybush, Ayrshire, Oct. 2.

(*From Times' Money Article.*)

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 2.

THE rumours of grave financial difficulties in the North which have been circulated during the last few days have unhappily been only too well founded in fact, as is proved by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank which was announced in *The Times* this morning. Since the stoppage of the Western Bank of Scotland in 1857 so great a disaster has not befallen Scotch banking. The City of Glasgow Bank was established in May, 1839, and according to the latest published accounts, the number of proprietors is 1,249, whose liability is unlimited. The capital is £1,000,000, the reserve fund £450,000, and the fixed note issue £72,921. The bank has 133 branches and has paid a progressively increasing dividend for several years past until it reached 12 per cent. It would be incorrect to say that this disaster was unexpected; on the contrary, in banking circles it has created no surprise, for the bank has been losing credit gradually for ten years past. Yet the Scotch banks in London were not in possession of information which showed that the end was actually near until yesterday morning. Rumours of the bank being in difficulties had been so often circulated before within strictly banking circles that a repetition of them did not excite particular interest upon this occasion. The business of the bank, it would appear, has been conducted for years past upon very unsound principles, and from the fact of the other Scotch banks having decided to let the City of Glasgow Bank stop, it is inferred that it is a very bad case indeed. Operations upon an enormous scale have been indirectly entered into in Indian produce and Australian wool, some two millions and three-quarters of Bills having, we understand, been accepted for the account of three firms. Very large advances, it is said, have been made to firms in the iron trade in the North, and an utterly reckless support appears to have been given to builders. The immediate cause of the failure, we are informed, was the impossibility any longer of getting the bills drawn from India on the Bank of Glasgow discounted in the London market, a circumstance which explains to some extent the feverish oscillations in the rate demanded for loans from time to time for some months past. These bills have been sold in India to the Indian Banks ostensibly against the shipment of produce, and have ultimately come upon the discount market. The terms demanded for negotiating them having steadily advanced, instructions were at length telegraphed to the Indian branches to take no more of the bills; and as in other cases—like Collie's, for instance—as soon as it was no longer possible to keep the "open credit" system going and the paper afloat, the bank closed its doors. The amount of the liabilities is estimated to be £10,000,000 and that of acceptances a little below £3,000,000, the last statement to the 5th of June, when the annual balance was struck, which shows £1,488,000, being, we believe, incorrect. The deposits amount to about £8,500,000. We believe we are correct in saying that this deplorable catastrophe is, with reference to Scotch banks as a whole, entirely an exception, and that no other banking institution in Scotland is in any way mixed up with the City of Glasgow Bank, or has been engaged in business of the kind which has led to this failure. Attempts have been made in the City to complicate matters by saying that there was a panic, but there has been no panic. The Bank of England is in an exceptionally strong position relatively to the extent of business going on, and the state of affairs is very different to what it would have been had the disaster happened to a bank whose soundness had been above suspicion.

Thursday Evening, October 3.

Nothing has transpired in banking circles to-day to warrant the belief that the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank will seriously affect any other banking institution or firm outside those which have been all along expected to be involved. One small bank in the north of Scotland is unfortunately discovered to be on the register of shareholders, but it has enjoyed so high a character that the hope is entertained that the other Scotch banks may come to its assistance. One of the four firms which have helped to bring about the destruction of the City of Glasgow Bank has been compelled to declare its insolvency to-night, and the circular announcing the suspension of Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co. will be found below. This one firm is liable for cash advances amounting to £858,000, and for acceptances for £900,000. Another firm owes the bank £770,000 for cash advances and £1,600,000 for acceptances. A third figures for £1,200,000 for cash and acceptances together, and the indebtedness of the fourth is half a million sterling, making a total of £5,823,000, which the bank directly and indirectly lent to four firms the reputation of one or two of which has been anything but good for years past. The opinion expressed by bank managers who conduct their business on different principles is that a more reckless course of gambling with other people's money was never pursued by any body of managers and directors, and that such engagements as these could never have been entered into had there not been either the weakest or the most wilful sanction of the speculations of these four firms, coupled with a negligent system of supervision which is hardly short of criminal. The bank, it is estimated, will show a deficit of some three millions sterling, which, to the knowledge of the managers, has been accumulating from year to year for some years past, and yet the dividend has been increased. The revelation of these further details has been accompanied with no fresh signs of disturbance in the money market, and a calmer feeling if anything, prevails. That the condition of the city should be the same as if nothing had happened is not to be expected, but beyond a little difficulty in dealing in some public securities which, as a rule, are readily negotiable, nothing unusual has occurred. Money has been rather more in demand, and about 4½ per cent. has been obtainable for the best three months" remitted bills. There has been, naturally, a call for Bank of England notes by bankers and others, and this made the Bank return worse in its proportion of liabilities to reserve by nearly 9 per cent. than would otherwise have been the case, and the reserve has fallen about one million and a half owing to the withdrawal, besides the notes, of some gold for currency purposes. The increase in the other securities, as usual just prior to the payment of the dividends, is over two millions and a half, a large part of which is at the credit of other deposits. The issue of this statement was followed by a slight return of uneasiness, but subsequently a better feeling again prevailed when it was known that some gold had been sent into the Bank.

(By Telegraph.)

(*Correspondent of the Standard.*)

GLASGOW, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 4.

THE feeling in Glasgow to-day in business circles is gloomy in the extreme. The failure of Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., though not unexpected, has had the most depressing effect, it being understood that about one half of their total liabilities of three millions, is due to the City of Glasgow Bank. In connection with this suspension the downfall of several other firms is looked for. The suspension of a shipbuilding firm on the Clyde, reported yesterday, is confirmed to-day. The liabilities are stated at from 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.*, and the failure is due to various causes. The Stock Exchange opened badly, but quickly recovered, prices to a limited extent getting better; later on the disquieting feeling which prevailed on the Royal Exchange caused values to fall away. The closing prices were, therefore, though not at the worst of the day, lower than at midday. It is understood that the plan adopted by the other banks for the relief of the depositors is that each bank will pay which all depositors of sums above 100*l.*, on producing proof that they were not shareholders of the City Bank, and had no liabilities to it, would receive from the other banks a note for 10*s.* in the pound, payable twelve months from the time of issue; while deposits of 1*l.* and under would on producing the necessary vouches receive 5*s.* in the pound at once, and 5*s.* in the pound a month hence. In the event of such a scheme being carried out the promisory notes so issued would of course be marketable securities.

THE PRESS ON THE FAILURE.

The *Scotsman* thinks that no better testimony to the public confidence in the soundness of the Scottish banking system could be given than the calmness with which the announcement of the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank has been received. It adds:—"That the City of Glasgow Bank was a rotten branch seems to be beyond doubt. While it is the business of the banker to assist traders engaged in sound commercial transactions, it is not his business to give facilities for wild speculation. There would be rashness in stating positively what are the causes which have brought down the City of Glasgow Bank, but it is safe to say that forgetfulness of this principle has been one. It will not be surprising if investigation should show that money has been advanced to an enormous extent upon Stock Exchange and other securities which cannot be realised at the present moment and which, in any case, have been taken at too high a value. This means that facilities have been afforded for speculations which have not been successful, and for financial transactions which are not and could not be safe. Then, it is understood that advances have been made to an enormous amount to certain firms, either upon no security or upon insufficient security. The history of banking failures has many such cases. Heavy advances are made in the hope of retrieving losses actually admitted; the hope is not realised—more is staked and more is lost; until at last recovery is impossible and ruin comes. It is believed that this process has gone on in the City of Glasgow Bank to the extent of more than a million in each of two or three cases. Clearly such proceedings as these must lead to one of two things—either there will be lessened dividends or there will be manipulation of the accounts. There have not been lessened dividends in the case of the City of Glasgow Bank. The balance sheet for the year ended 5th of June last showed a profit of 125,094*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, and a dividend of 12 per cent. was paid. It is impossible to resist the other alternative—that the accounts have been manipulated. Mere rumour is untrustworthy in any such matter; but competent authorities, having the means of obtaining correct information, do not hesitate to say that the acceptances of the Bank now afloat are considerably more than double the amount stated in the last balance-sheet. Such assurances as these, however, are not necessary to convince the public that there has been wrong-doing added to gross mismanagement. If the balance-sheet in July last had given a correct account of the state of the Bank's affairs then, there could not have been any necessity for stoppage now. This conviction has much to do with the confidence in the Scotch Banks generally. They are believed to be carefully managed; and that being the case their credit is maintained."

The *Glasgow Herald* considers that the overthrow of the City of Glasgow Bank is one of the most serious commercial disasters which have befallen the community for many years. "To this locality," says the *Herald*, "it has a painful interest from the ruin which it will bring on many a household in our midst, but it will have a wider influence in creating doubts as to the state of trade all over the country. Yet in the centre where it was most strongly felt the news of the calamity was received with far more calmness than could have been expected. There were no such scenes of excitement yesterday as were witnessed on that memorable day when the Western Bank closed its doors. That the history of that affair tended to give confidence can hardly be doubted, and the action taken by the other banks had also a great effect. Holders of the City of Glasgow notes were assured that they would be cashed, and depositors were firmly persuaded that, though their accounts are not to be taken over by other concerns, their claims will in the long run be fully discharged. It was only in very rare cases that persons who had their money in any of the sound banks were uneasy on account of the failure of the City of Glasgow obligations only a few thought it advisable to have them realised. Far greater excitement prevailed in the various Stock Exchanges of the country, and all manner of securities, from Consols downwards, were pressed for sale, with very serious results on their prices. It is in such quarters that, as a rule, an event like the fall of a leading bank makes the most marked and the most immediate impression, and that is due in great measure to the readiness with which operators take part in every movement based on a prevailing of insecurity. In the race for realisation there are never wanting persons whose interest it is to make the pace as strong as possible. It would be idle to disguise the fact that the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank is not an event which will stand by itself. No commercial concern of such magnitude can go to ruin without dragging others in its train. We do not care to rehail the rumours which were current yesterday as to other houses in various walks of business that must come down within the next few days. A world would bring on disaster, which, with caution on one side and generosity on the other, may be avoided. At the same time the public should be warned against the natural tendency to make the worst of such an event, and to extend the area of its influence far beyond its probable limits. This is not the first time we have heard of a bank which has been compelled to shut its doors through reckless trading rather than through a prevailing state of commercial unsoundness. That there has been a greater amount of speculation than could have been supposed from the state of the Money Market is clear. But the last few years have not been marked by the tone which has usually preceded a great commercial crisis. The facilities for the investment of money have been unusually restricted, and the barrenness of invention has been one of the most striking features of the time. One or two trades have been exceptional, and it is to be noted that the building trade, on the voluminous of which we have had often to remark, received a large measure of encouragement from the City of Glasgow Bank. That doubts about the state of the bank's affairs existed seems to be clear from an examination of the list of shareholders. It is marked by a very strange absence of the merchant princes of Glasgow. It is with a feeling of pitiful surprise that one observes how it is crowded with the names of widows and spinsters, of clergymen, of persons whose means are held in trust. On a rough calculation we should say that the Bank was favoured with 200 trusts, that at least 50 clergymen lent it their savings, and that the number of females who held its stock can hardly be reckoned. It may be taken for granted, without offence, that most of these were persons of limited means. They were attracted by the apparent prosperity of the Bank, and they were assured by the proved soundness of such institutions as a rule in Scotland. The high dividends were paid regularly, the price of the shares suffered no decline, the breath of suspicion never reached their ears. It was not for them to examine the list of proprietors too curiously; perhaps if they had they would have failed to draw the just conclusion."

The *Glasgow News* has no inclination to arraign the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank. "The have probably had more tribulation during the last two days than any one outside the bank doors can fully realise, or at least they ought to have had if they fully comprehend the unhappy position in which they are placed. The magnificent property confined to their charge has in some mysterious way entirely disappeared, their capital is apparently all gone and many of their shareholders are irretrievably ruined. Such misfortunes to individuals inevitably follow a bank failure, and we may take it for granted that the present disaster will be no exception to the general rule. At the same time, and without in any way desiring to prejudice ulterior proceedings, we may be permitted to point out the singular fact that only so recently as three months ago the directors declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. They did so out of a reported balance at the credit of profit and loss to the extent of 125,000*l.*, which, with 17,000*l.* brought forward, made 142,000*l.* available for distribution. The reserve fund of 450,000*l.* was at the same time reported to be intact. Now, it will at once occur to the reader as a most singular circumstance that all this money—capital, reserve, and odd balances carried forward—should have disappeared within the short space of three months. Business has been bad, it may be granted, but in the interval we have named there has not been one great commercial failure calculated to affect the City Bank to any appreciable extent. The conviction is thus unwillingly forced upon our minds that some other reason must have existed for this abnormally rapid deterioration of a going business and a presumably good property. The matter, of course, cannot possibly rest as it is, and a searching examination must be made into the whole method of the bank's business. The shareholders who are vitally concerned will probably desire to know what remarkable losses swallowed the available assets, and reduced the bank to poverty. They will likewise desire to be informed of the channels through which advances were made, and it will be interesting to know, for example, where any one house received advances to an extent that went beyond the whole paid-up capital and rest combined. Some such style of management was stated to have occurred in London not many years ago, but the bank in question survived the infraction, and thus the details of its lapse were never made public. In the present case the circumstances are altered, and we trust that no one will court inquiry more readily than the directors themselves. The failure is a bitter humiliation, and it is essential that the cause of disgrace may be discovered, so that the sad experience of to-day may be fruitful of wisdom for the future."

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE figures relating to the City of Glasgow Bank which are given in the *Times* of this morning suggest considerations which will interest a larger public than that which habitually busies itself with money market articles. In one way or another, every one who has anything in the nature of a regular income has to do with a bank. The remarkable success which has attended the application of joint-stock enterprise to banking has made the shares of the best-known concerns an exceedingly profitable and, by consequence, an exceedingly popular investment. When money was less plentiful than it has been of late, a great deal was held by bankers on deposit; and convenience on the one side and competition on the other have made the keeping of current accounts universal. There is hardly any one, therefore, who is not made uncomfortable by the news that a bank has stopped payment. If he is a shareholder he has an unpleasant recollection of the liability which ordinarily belongs to him. If he is a depositor he begins to weigh the risks of investment against the convenience of an arrangement which saves him the trouble of inquiry into the relative value of securities. If he has only a current account he begins to think whether it would not be wise to keep a smaller balance. Disastrous as the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank must be to individuals, it will in the end be a public benefit if the lessons it teaches are learned as perfectly as they ought to be. For some years past, it seems, this bank has paid a dividend averaging 11 per cent., and in July last the dividend declared was 12 per cent. Compared with some of its contemporaries, these figures are not at all remarkable; and it is very possible that at the half-yearly meetings the directors were often asked why they could not show a better balance-sheet. The proprietors now discover that the deficit of £3,000,000 which it is estimated the accounts will show has been accumulating for years, and accumulating with the knowledge of the managers. Instead, therefore, of declaring dividends of 11 or 12 per cent., the directors, if they had spoken the truth, would have been telling the shareholders that the only way of escaping the certain loss of the capital they had invested in the bank, and the further liabilities created by such investment, would be to forego dividends altogether until such time as the bank could get itself straight. Everybody knows the sort of reception that a proposal that the directors should take this course would have met with. It would have been said, and, unluckily, said with truth, that for a bank such plain speaking would be virtual suicide; that in a business of which public confidence is the very breath an admission of past disaster invites and ensures fresh disaster; that if the fortunes of the bank were to be retrieved its condition must be kept from the knowledge of the public; that in order to keep it from the knowledge of the public it must be kept from the knowledge of the shareholders; that in order to keep it from the knowledge of the shareholders they must not be tempted to inquire too closely into the business which the bank was doing; and that the only way of preventing a ruinous investigation was to stop their mouths with a dividend, and a good one. From this chain of vicious reasoning

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there was no escape; and so the bank went on from bad to worse, until we are told to-day that one firm which has already stopped payment owes £853,000 for cash advances and £900,000 for acceptances; that another firm owes £770,000 for cash advances and £1,600,000 for acceptances. That two more owes between them £1,760,000 for cash and acceptances together, "making a total of £5,823,000 directly and indirectly lent to four firms the reputation of one or two of which has been anything but good for years past." The Glasgow correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions one fact, by way of consolation to those who stand to lose by the bank, which is in itself a condemnation of the manner in which its concerns have been managed. "It is generally believed," he says, "that in one instance, the assets are good; the money is secured in land in the colonies in connection with the improvement of which it was obtained." In other words, the one bright spot in the administration of the bank is that it lent money on a security with which a banker ought to have nothing to do. It is better, of course, to do this than to lend it on what may turn out to be no security at all. Money lent on land in the colonies is at least an asset in bankruptcy. But if a bank has many such assets it may easily happen that it will be bankrupt before it is able to turn them into the money it wants. In this case, however, the shareholders would be fortunate if the rule which recognizes no security as good for a banks's purposes which is not immediately convertible had been more often broken. By comparison with the so-called securities of the City of Glasgow Bank, a security which is convertible in time becomes a very good security indeed.

Private banks are free from the constant temptation to put a good face upon matters which the existence of a body of shareholders constitutes in a joint-stock bank. The partners have no dividend to declare; if they choose to forego their profits for the good of the concern they can do so without provoking inquiry; and they know that if they divide more than they fairly earn they will themselves have to suffer for it in the end. At least one recent case, however, goes to show that risky trading is not unknown even among private banks; and, so long as they refuse to publish any accounts, those who do business with them have not even those imperfect indications as to the state of their affairs which are half-yearly supplied to the proprietors of joint-stock banks. Even in the case of the City of Glasgow Bank there was an item in the accounts which ought to have served as a warning. The bank was conspicuous, it seems, for "acceptances against securities." "It had rendered itself liable in this way," says the *Daily News*, "for something more than a million; and it had created this somewhat speculative business in a few years." A bank which is creating a "somewhat speculative" form of business is preparing a chance of ruin for itself and for all dependent on it; and no one who has not sufficient acquaintance with the theory of banking to know what such an entry really means will, if he is wise, be a shareholder in a joint-stock bank. If private banks would publish their accounts, and if the proprietors of joint-stock banks would bring a more intelligent scrutiny to bear upon the statements which are twice a year submitted to them, the public would command the best attainable securities against the recurrence of such calamities as that which for a long time to come will entail distress and suffering throughout the west of Scotland.

THE FOREIGN PRESS ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

The course of the Anglo-Afghan complication is watched by German politicians and the press with increasing interest.—

The *Cologne Gazette* says:—England cannot afford to ignore the affront which the Ameer has dared to inflict upon her. Inactivity in present circumstances would by her Indian subjects and the semi-independent sovereigns still existing among them be interpreted in a manner dangerous to her *prestige* and power in the East. Shere Ali, there can be no doubt, listening to the whispers of Russian emissaries, prefers a Muscovite alliance to English friendship, even at the risk of war and defeat. Shere Ali must be aware that England cannot allow him to give her a slap in the face with impunity. Knowing this, he has had the audacity to insult England; he must, therefore, rely upon the promise of Russian support, and perhaps upon reminiscences of English defeat in the mountainous land. We shall soon see that he is out in his calculations. Even if Russia were to send all her Central Asiatic forces to his aid (which she clearly cannot do), or if she were to lend him all her money and military genius (commodities she can scarcely call her own), the ruler of Cabul would soon have to deplore the part he has taken. England is incomparably better prepared for an Afghan war now than she was thirty-six years ago. Her army is far more numerous, her resources are infinitely greater, her communications better insured, her allies more trustworthy. Strong enough to avenge defeat thirty-six years ago, England is sure to punish Asiatic insults at this time of the day. Measures have long been taken to prevent a repetition of the Khyber disaster.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* has the following:—A considerable force will be concentrated to give a fitting reply to the provocation of the insolent Ameer. Though Shere Ali evidently relies upon Russian help, it is greatly doubted that Russia will openly assist him in the war. Of course, it is foreseen that General Kaufmann will place his advice and resources at his disposal. Since the Servian campaign we are aware that war may be carried on not only officially but also semi-officially. The impending campaign will probably result in the expulsion of Shere Ali and the annexation of his domains to the Indian Empire.

The Bremen *Weser Zeitung*, alluding to the probable action of Russia in the event of an Afghan campaign, says:—If England enters Afghanistan from the south-east, Russia is sure to look for guarantees in the north. In other words, Russia must be expected to occupy the long coveted oasis of Merv. The move will be accompanied by the excuse that Russia's proposal that Afghanistan should be recognised as a neutral zone by both Powers was rejected by England in 1873. England, on the other hand, is only too fully justified in regarding Russian intrigues in Afghanistan as imperilling the safety of her Indian frontiers. The extent of the measures to be adopted will depend upon England's determination to anticipate Russian plots at the risk of a Russian war. People at St. Petersburg obviously aim at making up by Asiatic success for defeats sustained at the Congress.

The *Bielefelder Zeitung*, an organ of the advanced Liberals, thus expresses itself:—Were England to tolerate the affront she has received, her authority in Asia would be gone. It being impossible for England to run this risk, she has to confront the contingency of an Afghan and may be a Russian war. This is the penalty England has to pay for her indecision in the Russo-Turkish war. Had England's power been employed in supporting Turkey, Russia would have exhausted her strength in Bulgaria, and could not have dreamt of taking the offensive on the Indian frontier. The shortsighted and cowardly policy pursued by England on that occasion is now cordially punished. The value of a Convention which professes to protect Asia Minor when the dismemberment of European Turkey is quietly endured is strikingly illustrated by what is going on in the far East.

The Berlin *Montagsblatt*, the most popular German Liberal weekly, says:—Peace, which was considered safe since the diplomatic success of the Congress, is again imperilled by the affront England has had to endure at the hands of the Ameer of Cabul. Shere Ali having refused to receive an English Embassy when he is sumptuously entertaining Russian emissaries, the conclusion is forced upon us that the arrow shot at British self-esteem was a weapon of Russian manufacture. Had this occurred a little earlier, the St. Petersburg Government might have found it easier to deal with Turkey and England at or before the Congress. The humiliation sustained is bitterly felt by the English. Great Britain will no doubt consider it a duty she owes to herself and the safety of her Indian Empire to obtain ample satisfaction. No doubt this is a problem more readily proposed than solved; and as it will require the whole might of England to be employed in the East, the course of European affairs will probably be influenced by what has happened.

The *North German Gazette* of October 2 publishes a significant letter from St. Petersburg in which the present situation as regards Russia and Afghanistan is discussed as follows:—

The key-note of Russian policy is that she wishes to gain tranquillity on the basis of the Treaty of Berlin. Even among the military party, a purely defensive policy is advocated. It is, then, perfectly clear that Russia, under these circumstances, and from these points of view, will neither prepare for nor second any enterprise in connection with Afghanistan. That Asiatic spectators during the war in the East were very attentive observers of the overt antagonism between Russian and England who can be surprised? It is also a fact that Russia, quite as much as England, allowed this antagonism to show itself with great plainness by her military reconnaissances. It may perhaps now be thought that it would have been better in the interest of both parties not to have done this, but what has actually happened cannot be immediately forgotten, and spectators like Shere Ali, who are by no means harmless, have pursued their own policy. The letter concludes with a reiteration of its opening sentences:—"What we really want is to gain tranquillity on the basis of the Treaty of Berlin—tranquillity both at home and abroad. Russia has to collect her forces in the quiet works of peace."

A St. Petersburg letter in the Berlin Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung*, sure to come from an authentic source, is as follows:—

The London *Times* is perfectly mistaken in speaking of a Russo-Afghan alliance, or attributing to Russian influence the Ameer's refusal to receive the English Embassy. The English Government have to think themselves of their high-handed practices, which have made the Ameer suspicious. England's continued intrigues have at last resulted in making the potent Shere Ali her open enemy. The Russian officers despatched to Shere Ali from time to time were never commissioned to set Afghanistan against England. Their only object was to promote friendship and amity and develop commerce. Among other proposals of the like nature they mentioned the plan of a railway between Central Asia and Afghanistan, which was very favourably received by the Ameer. The Ameer never had any injury to sustain nor threat to endure from Russia; and if Russian missions appeared at his Court, their suite was too small to inspire fear. But English conquest and greed of territory, as displayed in Beloochistan and enforced under the most futile pretext at the cost of the petty princes of the region, had long set Shere Ali thinking as to his own possible fate. Add to this the mischievous attempts of the English to interfere in the domestic concerns of Afghanistan and the numerous escort that was to have accompanied their Embassy, and Shere Ali's conduct needs no further explanation. This escort being far too numerous for friendly purposes, it was naturally concluded at Cabul that General Chamberlain's companions were only the van of a force ordered to occupy the Ameerate. Hence Shere Ali was fully entitled to shut his door against a corps which, contrary to the laws of nations, was to have invaded his country on the pretext of a pacific mission. In any circumstances, England, acting in her usual rough and offensive style, would soon have discovered a plea for declaring war against the Ameer. But whatever may befall, Russia will conclude no alliance with Afghanistan. Only as England supplied Turkey with arms and ammunition in the last Eastern war, so Russia will throw no obstacles in the way of Russian foreign traders who may wish to sell rifles or cannons to the Afghans. Russia will do nothing against England, unless, indeed, she should be attacked by England, when energetic reprisals may be expected. The Russo-Afghan alliance is nothing but an English fable designedly invented to serve ulterior purposes.

The *Russki Mir* of St. Petersburg says—The critical position of Great Britain in Central Asia should serve as a guide to us. Our procedure in the Asiatic question should consist in supporting the Afghan Ameer against England. Every decisive success of our policy in Central Asia will be an ostensible defeat of Great Britain. Unfortunately, we do not know where our strength lies. Were England in our place, doubtless the very existence of our Indian empire would be impossible; but the English never hesitate, as we do, before imaginary difficulties, but perseveringly pursue the object they desire to attain.

The *Exchange News*, another Russian journal, considers that war is unavoidable. In the eyes of Englishmen (it says), Shere Ali is simply the victim of Russian intrigue; his chief offensive lies, not in declining to see the British Ambassador, but in receiving the Russian Embassy, the repulse of the British Envoys being ascribed to Russian influence. If the Ameer is simply a tool in the hands of Russia, one would think that England would in such a case prepare for attacking Cronstadt and Odessa instead of Candahar and Cabul.

The *Golos* considers that England earnestly desires to avoid war with Afghanistan, and that all the warlike preparations she has made would remain but preparations if the Ameer explained that his refusal to receive the British Ambassador was merely in fact a grievous misunderstanding; or if, without any explanations, he succeeded in ridding himself of the Russian Mission in Cabul. The Ameer is not so isolated as England supposes. This time he has not acted precipitately, but as calculated the consequences of his refusal; his position is better than it was in the former Afghan war. The feeling that exists among the semi-dependent Indian tribes, the probability of Persia's friendly neutrality, the relations of the Ameer to the Sultan, who fears his conversion into an Indian Maharajah, and lastly the assurance that in case of war he has nothing to fear from Russia, and can therefore leave the western and northern frontiers of Afghanistan undefended, will greatly increase the military chances of the Ameer in his combat with his enemy.

The subject is followed with close interest at Vienna. All the leading newspapers, both Austrian and Hungarian, give copious extracts from the articles in the chief English journals, accompanying them frequently with their own comments, which leave no doubt that the seriousness of the conflict is thoroughly understood, as well as the complications which it may possibly lead to.

The *Free Press*, writing on the difficulty, says that even as a conqueror England promotes liberty, whilst Russia only seeks for more power in order to increase the millions of unhappy beings whom a merciless discipline drills in the notion that the highest aim of existence consists in reaping the honour of saying "*Ave Cæsar morituri te salutant.*"

The *Fremdenblatt* writes as follows:—The Russian Government will, of course, wash its hand in innocence of the whole affair and will throw the entire blame upon Shere Ali. After all, the Colossus of the North is at liberty to use the native princes as the skirmishers of its aggressive policy. The event itself is nothing else but the triumph of Russian diplomacy over that of England. No thinking man will admit that Russia contemplates the invasion of India. Russia's object is twofold—firstly, to plunge England into serious complications which she will succeed in doing; and secondly to leave only one road for Central Asiatic Indo trade through the Bamian Pass, north of Cabul. Millions of hitherto found their way to India by the Turkestan valleys would thus go to Russia. This result, peacefully obtained, would certainly be preferable for Russia to the most popular of wars. But that the accomplishment of this desirable end may very well lead to war is a fact we do not feel inclined to deny.

The French press gives comparatively little attention to the matter.

The *Temps*, however, thinks it cannot be doubted that the Abyssinian expedition is to be repeated in Central Asia. The English must endeavour to place some one more trustworthy on the throne of Cabul. But the attitude of England towards Russia is the embarrassing side of the question. The latter country is to blame for these new complications. Perhaps the Emperor has been ill-served by his Ministers, who did not countermand in time the movements of General Kaufmann and the setting out of General Stolieteff for Cabul. Russian civil or military functionaries have shown too much or too little activity. England would accordingly do well not to go too quickly to work. The *Temps* in some further comments describes Shere Ali as standing to Russia in pretty much the same relation as Prince Milan of Servia, and therefore deems it impolitic to postpone operations against him till the spring, as the Russians are sure to avail themselves of the respite to organise a formidable resistance.

The *France* talks of the decline of nations which is gradually going on alongside the uprising of France. It takes some credit to itself for having predicted that the occupation of Cyprus would entail heavy responsibilities. It finds its prediction already realised, and recent events in Afghanistan show the first consequences of the formidable rivalry preparing in Asia. France, disinterested, can contemplate these covetous passions of other nations with calm.

At Rome it is stated that the affront that has been offered to England is the subject of much discussion. It is openly attributed to Russian influence.

The *Opinione* says it would not be surprised if after all the affair came to nothing at present, as England cannot desire to engage in war, and it would be impolitic of Russia to hurry on a conflict of which she must indirectly bear the consequences.

The *Liberta* believes that there is little hope of averting a breach between Russia and England.

The *Riforma* writes in the same sense, adding that the Anglo-Russian question in India is destined to assume enormous proportions, and that only one thing may be prophesied with certainty, namely, that the Ameer of Cabul will be crushed between the two Powers.

A telegram from Paris, dated Sept. 30, says that private advices received at that city state that the British Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg had presented to the Imperial Chancellery a note from the English Cabinet, inquiring in what way the Russian Government proposed to reconcile General Stolieteff's mission to Cabul with its previous engagements, by which Russia agreed to renounce all political influence in Afganistan. The reply to this note was to the effect that Russia was always disposed to respect existing engagements, and that the mission of general Stolieteff, although decided upon at a time and in circumstances which now no longer existed, was merely intended as an act of courtesy to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

According to a telegram from Constantinople in the *Politische Correspondenz*, Munsafir Khara, supposed to be a secret agent of the Ameer of Afghanistan, has been there since the middle of this month.

His mission is said to be primarily to prevail upon the Sultan to use his influence in order to dissuade England from using any coercive means against Afghanistan; but at the same time his efforts are directed towards persuading the Sultan himself that a Russia alliance at this moment is the best thing for all Mahomedan nations, and that the Ameer is resolved to make common cause with the Muscovite. The telegram adds it is a well-known fact that some months ago the Ameer sent a letter in this sense to Sultan Abdul Hamid. His Majesty, on his side, it is stated, a few weeks ago despatched a secret agent to Central Asia with orders to visit Cabul and the capitals of the other Central Asiatic States, in order to awaken there a feeling of solidarity among all Mahomedans, and to bring about a Pan-Islamitic league. The mission from Constantinople referred to is probably that of Hallmsi Effendi, a Ulema, who was sent some two years ago, and to whom, at any rate in Constantinople, it is alleged to be due that the conflict between England and Afghanistan, already then ripe, did not at once break out.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, of Sept, 28, says that with reference to the telegrams and articles published by the English papers ascribing the stoppage of the British Mission to the counsel of Russia, it is pointed out in official quarters that when the first news of the event arrived here the Ministers for War and Foreign Affairs had no more precise information on the subject than the public generally.

It is added that the belief expressed by these papers of Russian complicity in the matter may have arisen from the following considerations:—During the Russo-Turkish war various reports were received to the effect that England was making attempts to create difficulties for Russia in Central Asia. The English mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth to Kashgar was avowedly undertaken with this purpose, and even in Bokhara it was alleged that English agents were at work. In order to counteract the effect of these movements Russia took various measures, and contemplated sending several expeditions to reconnoitre the neighbouring territories. However, as soon as the Berlin Congress held out the prospect of bringing about a peaceful solution of the question, all these measures were countermanded. In any case, it is added, the assumption that the Russian Government had any part in the decision of Shere Ali to reject the Anglo-Indian Mission is groundless. Such conjectures are merely to the outcome of the antagonism which existed between England and Russia during the late war.

LORD LAWRENCE ON THE DIFFICULTY.

The following is the letter sent by Lord Lawrence to the *Times*:—

The news from Peshawur which appeared in the *Times* of the 23rd inst., telling us that the Ameer of Cabul had refused to receive the proposed Mission on its way to his capital, and had forced Major Cavagnari to turn back from Ali Musjid, is no doubt a serious rebuff to the Government of India, more particularly as the Mission had actually started. It seems to me to have been a serious mistake organising a Mission to Cabul before we had ascertained whether Ameer Shere Ali was prepared to receive our overtures or not, and a still greater mistake despatching the Mission until we had received his consent to our doing so. Had these precautions been observed, the affront which we have met with would not have appeared to be so flagrant as it now does. But, however vexatious is the Ameer's conduct in this matter, it ought not to lead us to force our Mission on him, still less should it induce us to declare war against him. It appears to me to be contrary to sound policy that we should resent our disappointment by force of arms; for by doing so we play the enemy's game, and force the Afghans into a union with the Russians.

We ought not, indeed, to be surprised that the Ameer has acted as he has done. From the time of the Treaty of 1857 the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan refused to allow us to have a Mission at Cabul, or even to send one there as a temporary arrangement, solemnly assuring us that such a step would lead to mischief, and not to peaceful relations with the Afghans. We accepted his excuses. In 1869 the present Ameer affirmed the same policy. Whatever may be his own faults and shortcomings, he has never concealed from us his views on this subject. What occurred at the meeting in Peshawur towards the end of 1876 between the Ameer's agent and Sir Lewis Pelly has not actually transpired, but I believe that our wishes on the subject of a Mission to Cabul were at that time reiterated, though in vain.

The old policy was to bear with the Afghans as far as we could reasonably do so, and to endeavour by kindness and conciliation to bring about friendly relations, gradually leading them to see that their interests and ours did not conflict. Of late, however, we have seemed to think that we understood the interests of the Afghans better than they did themselves. We appear to think that we can, in short, force our policy on them without their taking offence at such conduct.

What are we to gain by going to war with the Ameer? Can we dethrone him without turning the mass of his countrymen against us? Can we follow the policy of 1838-39 without, in all probability, incurring similar results? If we succeed in driving Shere Ali out of Cabul, who can we put in his place? And how are we to insure the maintenance of our own creature on the throne, except by occupying the country? And when is such an occupation to terminate?

I have no doubt that we can clear the defiles and valleys of Afghanistan from end to end of their defenders, and that no force of Afghans could stand against our troops when properly brought to bear against them. The country, however, consists of mountain ranges, for the most part broken up into rugged and difficult plateaux, where brave men standing on the defensive have considerable advantages; and when we force such positions we cannot continue to hold them.

The cost of invading such a country will prove very great, and the means for so doing must be drawn from elsewhere. The country held by the Ameer can afford neither the money nor the transport, nor even the subsistence in adequate quantity for the support of the invading army. It is impossible to foresee the end of such a war, and in the meantime its prosecution would utterly ruin the finances of India.

Such are the political and military considerations which lead me to raise my voice against the present policy towards Ameer Shere Ali. Are not moral considerations also very strong against such a war? Have not the Afghans a right to resist our forcing a Mission on them, bearing in mind to what such Missions often lead, and what Burne's Mission in 1836 did actually bring upon them?

I have heard it contended that no nation has a right to isolate itself in the family of nations, or refuse to have intercourse with its neighbours. That may be a reasonable objection among civilised nations, but it ought not to apply, I submit, between civilised Governments on the one hand, and barbarous peoples on the other.

No doubt Ameer Shere Ali has aggravated his offence by the mode in which he has resisted our overtures, more particularly in the threat of his Mir Akhor at Ali Musjid to shoot Major Cavagnari if he did not turn back. But we should not bear too hardly on the Ameer on this account. I have no doubt that if we promise to give up forcing a Mission on him he would make any apology that we could reasonably call for. I urge that we were wrong in the outset in our policy towards the Ameer in many instances which could be pointed out, and therefore ought not to be over-hard on him in accepting his excuses. I insist that there will be no real dishonour to us in coming to terms with him; whereas, by pressing on him our own policy, we may incur most serious difficulties, and even disasters.

The last telegrams from India are that three considerable bodies of troops are to be concentrated, one at Quettah, one at Thall, on the River Kooram, and the third in reserve at Mooltan, as what are called "precautionary measures." I should call them very offensive measures. The same impulses which have brought us into the present complications and troubles will almost certainly lead us to still more decisive movements unless very speedily checked by the people of England.

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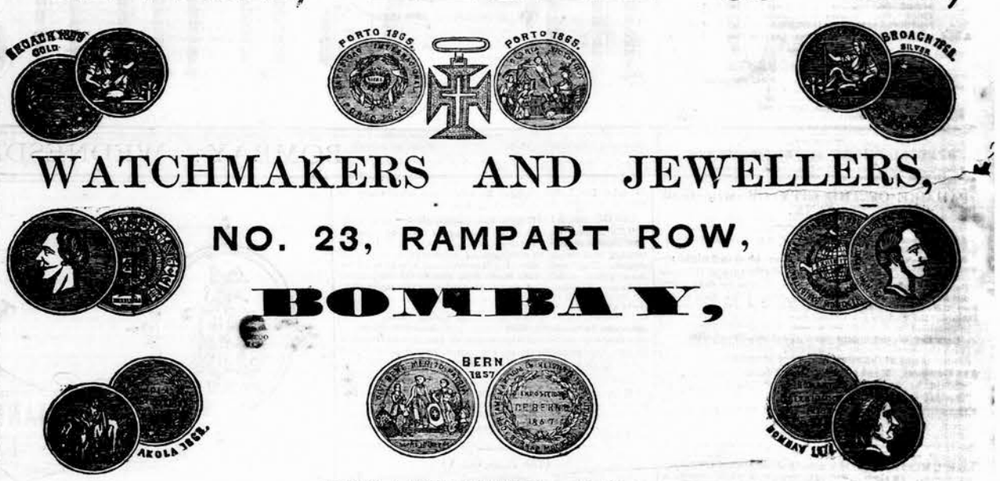

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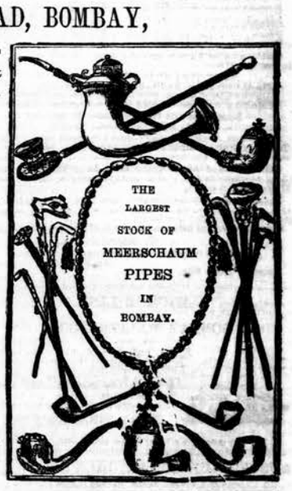

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